

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
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50 Bampfyde, £2½
20 Birsleye, £2½
50 Chotanas, 15s.
100 Chapel House Colliery
5 Cape Copper, £2½
30 Cedar Creek, £2½
3 Iron Brea, £70.
150 Elm Ean, 1s. 6d.
20 Elm Hill, 10s. 6d.
20 Elm Hill, 10s. 6d.
50 East Van, £1 2s.
40 Emma (Silv.), £2½
60 Eberhardt, £3 1s. 3d.
50 East Caradon, 21s.
40 Flagstaff, £2½
5 General Steam, £20.
100 Gold Run, £14½
75 Last Chance, £1½
25 Lanarmon, £2½
50 Ladywell, £2½
15 Lovell (Tin), £1 19s. 6d.
50 Marke Valley, 10s.
150 Malabar, 13s. 9d.
100 Malpas, 13s. 6d.
40 N. Quebrada, £3 7s. 9d.
70 Old Trebutgett, 17s. 3d.
50 Penrith, 11s.
100 Prince of Wales, 11s.
25 Pennerley, £1½
60 Parys Mount, 11s. 6d.
100 Plynlimmon, 6s. 3d.
25 Richmond, £2½
200 Rica (Gold), 6s. 6d.
70 Rookhope, 18s.
15 Roman Grav., £14½
150 So. Aurora, 11s. 9d.
25 Sweetland Ck., £4½
20 Tankerville, £7½
50 Tecoma, 21s. 6d.
1 Tincroft, £35.
60 Utah (fully paid), £1.
50 Unit Mexican £3 13s. 9d.
10 Van, £25.
40 Van Consols, £3½
50 W. Godolphin, £2½
25 W. Tankerville, £1 10s.
75 West Maria, 12s. 3d.
10 Wheel Grenville, £4½
50 Wh. Mary Hute, £3.
100 West Mostyn.

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Quarry, United Bituminous, Cedar Creek, Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea.

Market price forwarded.

Among the Miscellaneous, Brighton Aquarium and Newcastle Chemical should

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10 Bampfyde, 20 Silkstone Fall, £3 6s. 3d. 30 West Mostyn Coal.

50 Chapel House, 15 Thorpe's Gawber Hall 10 Wayne's Merthyr.

50 Elm Hill, 20 Old Bottle Hill, £2. 10 Brighton Aquarium.

100 Javel Gold, 15 Newcastle Chemical. 30 Tylwyd.

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Emma, £2½, £2½, £19, £21.

U. Mexican, £3½, £3½, Nant-y-Ricket, £8, £9.

Sweetland, £4, £4½, Clee Hill.

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MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
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Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
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LONDON, E.C.

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50 Almaden, 13s. 9d. 20 Last Chance, £1 13s. 9d. 20 S. Condurrow, £4 3s. 9d.

20 Birsleye, £2½. 20 Old Trebutgett, 16s. 3d. 3 Tincroft, £32½.

30 Cedar Creek, £2 1s. 3d. 20 Tankerville, £7 13s. 9d. 20 Tecoma, 21s. 6d.

40 Emma, £2½. 25 Richmond, £2½. 20 Van Consols, £3½.

15 Flagstaff, £2 13s. 9d. 20 Roman Grav., £14½. 15 Wheel Kitty, £7½.

20 Grogwinion, £2 12s. 6d. 50 Sweet. Creek, £4 3s. 9d. 20 W. Chiverton, £2½.

50 Gold Run, 7s. 6d. 50 South Tolarne, 10s.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT

BRITAIN. An early application for the shares is desirable.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
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ING SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Almaden, 13s. 9d. 20 Last Chance, £1 13s. 9d. 20 S. Condurrow, £4 3s. 9d.

20 Birsleye, £2½. 20 Old Trebutgett, 16s. 3d. 3 Tincroft, £32½.

30 Cedar Creek, £2 1s. 3d. 20 Tankerville, £7 13s. 9d. 20 Tecoma, 21s. 6d.

40 Emma, £2½. 25 Richmond, £2½. 20 Van Consols, £3½.

15 Flagstaff, £2 13s. 9d. 50 Sweet. Creek, £4 3s. 9d. 20 W. Chiverton, £2½.

50 Gold Run, 7s. 6d. 50 South Tolarne, 10s.

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Bampfyde.....	£ 2 .. £ 2½	Roman Gravels.....	13½ .. 14½
Bog.....	15s. .. 20s.	South Condurrow.....	4 .. 4½
Cathedral.....	17s. 6d.	South Roman Gravels.....	11s. .. 13s.
Carn Brea.....	67 .. 69	St. Ives Consols.....	8 .. 10
Clee Hill Colliery.....	6s. .. 8s.	Tankerville.....	7½ .. 8
Cook's Kitchen.....	9½ .. 10	Tecoma.....	17s. .. 18s.
Devon Great Consols.....	17s. 6d.	Tincroft.....	32 .. 33
Dolcoath.....	48 .. 48	Trumpet Consols.....	1½ .. 1½
East Lovell.....	11 .. 12	Tylwyd.....	15s. .. 15s.
Flagstaff.....	3½ .. 4	Van.....	20 .. 22½
Grogwinion.....	2½ .. 2½	Van Consols.....	3½ .. 3½
Ladywell.....	2½ .. 2½	West Chiverton.....	1½ .. 1½
Lovell.....	1 .. 2	West Tankerville.....	1½ .. 1½
Pennerley.....	1½ .. 1½	West Tolarne.....	1½ .. 1½
Penrith.....	9s. .. 11s.	Wheel Cretor.....	1½ .. 2
Prince of Wales.....	9s. .. 11s.	Wheel Grenville.....	3½ .. 4½
		Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).....	7½ .. 7½

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100 Birsleye, £2½. 50 Ladywell, £2 10s. 3d. 50 Tylwyd, 18s.

50 Bog, 17s. 6d. 50 Malabar, 14s. 25 Tankerville, £7½

50 Blue Tent, off. wanted. 200 Malpas, 13s. 4 Tincroft.

30 Cardiff and Swansea. 45 Native Guano, 38s. 50 Un. Bituminous, 15s. 9d.

75 Chapel House. 40 Newfoundland, £6½. 50 Utah, 21s.

2 Carn Brea, £68½. 40 Newport Abercorn. 50 United Mexican, £23½.

10 Cook's Kitchen, £10½. 70 Old Trebutgett, 17s. 5 Van.

70 Cedar Creek, 42s. 90 ditto preference, 14s. 3 70 Van Consols, £3½.

50 Elm Hill Col., 7s. 6d. 90 Parys Mountain, 9s. 40 Welsh Freehold, £3.

60 Central Van 33s. 100 Pennerley, 27s. 6d. 30 W. Tankerville, 26s. 6d.

200 Cwm Ean, 2s. 3d. 100 Penrith, 10s. 9d. 50 West Goginan.

3 Dolcoath, £47½. 200 Pectra, off. wntd. 35 W. Godolphin, 37s. 6d.

40 East Grenville, 9s. 6d. 100 Prince of Wales, 10s. 6 2 West Tolarne, £64½.

10 East Lovell, £12½. 80 Rica, 6s. 3d. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

15 East Van, 15s. 50 Roman Gravels, £14½ 50 West Mostyn.

35 Eberhardt, £3. 50 Rookhope, 18s. 9d. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

40 Emma, £2½. 25 Richmond, £2 8s. 9d. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

100 Gold Run, off. wntd. 25 Silkstone Coll., £3½. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

15 Hooper's Tele., £13½. 35 So. Condurrow, £3 13s. 9d. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

25 India rubber, £20½. 35 So. Carn Brea, £23½. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

55 Javel, 6s. 9d. 45 Thornhill Reef, 14s. 9d. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

25 Last Chance, £1½. 100 Tecoma 20s. 6d. 50 West Maria, 5s. 6d.

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ALTERATION AND ACCELERATION OF

PULLMAN CAR TRAINS

BETWEEN LEEDS AND BRADFORD.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st, the TRAIN of AMERICAN PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS running between LONDON (St. Pancras Station) and BRADFORD, will be altered and accelerated, the Up Train running direct to London, via the Erewash Valley, leaving Bradford, at 9.20 A.M., and arriving at St. Pancras about 2.35 P.M.

The Down Train will leave St. Pancras at 11.50, Kentsish Town at 11.55 P.M., arriving at Bradford about 5.40 on the following morning.

A Train will leave Nottingham for Trent at 11.20 A.M. to join the Up Train, and at 2.30 A.M. to join the Down Train, returning from Trent to Nottingham with passengers out of each Train immediately on arrival; and a Train will also leave Derby for Trent at 11.15 A.M. to join the Up Train.

The Down Train will leave London at 11.50 on Saturday night, but not on Sunday. The Train conveys First, Second, and Third class Passengers at ordinary fares, in ordinary carriages, and First Class Passengers may avail themselves of the Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars, at a small additional charge, particulars of which may be ascertained at any of the Stations.

Derby, June, 1874. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

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Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

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. Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

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PUDDLING FURNACES is now in active operation at the SKERNE IRONWORKS, DARLINGTON, and LICENSES may be had for USING the PATENT on application to T. GREENER, STATION STREET, DARLINGTON.

The improved yield and quality of iron produced, and the economy effected by the process, render its speedy universal adoption, in these times, a matter of necessity and certainty.—Darlington, January, 1874.

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Messrs. TREDINNICK deal in sound British Mines, and are buyers of shares in Roman Gravel, Tankerville, Van, Dolcoath, Tincroft, and Van Consoles. Sound progressive shares can now be purchased with advantage. These are sure of an advance rapidly.—32, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

AMERICAN MINES, AND HOW TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF THEM.

The mines of the mineral-bearing districts of the vast double continent of the Western Hemisphere are of two classes—one much like the great English lode or "true fissure" driven into or sunk upon rich deposits of almost pure metal.

The money-making and money-investing people of this country have been, we may say, wonderfully deluded by the grand specimens of mines have brought before them. We say "wonderfully" deluded, because if the properties had been located in England or Wales in composition at 50, 80, or 100 fms., but because it was foreign they "trusted to the assay." Meantime the grand, really rich mineral districts of what we are pleased to call the "New World" have been overlooked. There are in America mines worked by Englishmen having as clearly-defined walls along the whole run of the lode as occur in either the Van, the Snailbeach, or the Roman Gravel's main lodes. Take, for instance, the Comstock, the Silver Plume, the Colorado, the I. X. L., or the Exchequer; the last-named mine is as fine a true fissure as any of the English mines mentioned above, and has a run of ledge from 6 to 12 ft. wide, in a direct line south of the great Comstock lode, and on the same belt. Many of the leaders—or pay streaks—into the main vein are 12 to 18 inches wide; the ore is rich in both silver and gold, and remarkably free from base metal. This may be judged from the fact that the latest reported "run" gave over 100 per cent. profit upon actual cost.

It is a curious and instructive fact that the Americans rarely, if ever, offer to the English market a fully developed mine of the true fissure kind—those they keep for themselves. Englishmen, therefore, can participate in the riches of this formation only by taking hold of virgin sets; and when those are well chosen there is no reason why perseverance and patience should not bring as rich, or even a richer, harvest than has been housed by any of the British mines mentioned. The capital being moderate, the management trustworthy, and the mines of as good a class as the very best English or Welsh ones, we ask ourselves, and we ask our readers, the to us pertinent question—How is it that such mines as these are overlooked by the investing public?

We presume to think that if our friends would apply the same thoughtful and practical tests to American mining schemes as they do to home ventures they would make money out of American mines, and especially out of such as we have mentioned above.

NOVA SCOTIAN GOLD DEPOSITS—No. V.

(REPORT ON THE WAVERLEY DISTRICT—continued.)

DISLOCATIONS.—If no break or fracture had taken place in the strata when the low north and south anticlinal was in process of folding, West Waverley, as part of a gold district, would remain unrecognised. At the east dislocation, or line of fracture, an upthrow to the extent of 570 feet took place, and 5100 ft. west of this the upthrow at the west dislocation was upwards of 750 ft. Nor were these the only movements which resulted from the fracture, the entire country between the great dislocations—comprising nearly the whole of West Waverley—was moved as it were on a pivot, or centre of motion; the thrust being to the north, on the Lake Thomas side, for about 520 ft., and on the west, or Fishing Lake side, 180 ft., to the south. The pivot or centre of the twist lay between areas 200 and 221. Simultaneously with this oscillatory motion the strata were squeezed from west to east in the form of an arch, causing an upthrow of the crown of the arch about areas 222 and 223 to the extent of 1500 ft., and bringing the walls of the dislocations 370 ft. nearer to one another; that is to say, if no squeeze from west to east had taken place the walls of the break would have been 370 ft. further distant from one another than they are now.

The several movements which have led to the present structure of West Waverley may be recapitulated as follows:—

1.—The great east and west overturn anticlinal.

2.—The low north and south cross anticlinal, which produced a fracture in the strata 5100 feet from one wall to another, as well as

3.—An upthrow of 570 feet on the east side, with a shove to the north of 520 ft., and on the west side an upthrow of 780 ft., and a shove to the south of 180 ft.

4.—A squeeze of the strata between the walls of the break to the extent of 370 ft., by lateral pressure, probably from west to east, and causing

5.—An upthrow of the crown of the arch, resulting from the lateral pressure, to the extent of 1500 ft.

The west dislocation is sharp and well defined, the line of fracture dipping easterly at an angle of about 60°. The east dislocation is distinguished by a broad belt of disturbed strata, the rock having a brecciated structure. The barrel quartz of Laidlaw Hill, if it had maintained its dip undisturbed to a point 600 ft. west of the centre of the bridge, ought to be about 500 ft. below the surface on the axis of the anticlinal, and dipping westerly at an angle of 25°; it is, nevertheless, found at the surface in a vertical position, or nearly so, with a strike S. 79 E. Throughout this broken belt, which may be 200 ft. broad, the rock is much disturbed, the irregularity being caused by the grinding effect of the combined upthrow and shove to the north. It may be described as "breccia," or rock composed of angular fragments cemented together.

In other Gold Districts dislocations exist of great magnitude. At Sherbrooke there is an enormous dislocation running up St. Mary's river, but no accurate details are known respecting it; its course is from north to south. At Montague there is a dislocation also running nearly due north and south through areas 1217, 1133, 1047, &c. This has been accompanied by a shove to the north of 43 ft. At Lawrencetown there appears to have been a dislocation of considerable magnitude, which has thrown the leads on the east side about 10° out of their original course. At Renfrew there is a considerable twist in the leads on the Free Claim, occasioned by a crush or squeeze from west to east, throwing the leads from 30 to 50 ft. out of their course, and producing fissures in the strata, which were subsequently filled with auriferous quartz and carbonate of lime, forming short segregated veins. All of these great movements may have been contemporaneous, and all connected with the system of cross, or north and south anticlinals, which has so remarkably affected the Waverley district.

In East Waverley minor faults, probably upthrows, are numerous. The fracture dips to the east at an angle of 60°, and they preserve nearly the same course as the great dislocations. Small shoves to the north are also visible, and just beyond the limits of the district there is a good illustration exposed in the bare rock forming the summit of the highest escarpment, and about 100 yards to the east. Here, between belts of quartzite, having a course N. 85 E., is a broad band of slate, twisted so as to have a strike N. 45 E.

DISPOSITION OF THE OUTCROP OF THE STRATA.—All the so-called worked "veins" at Waverley have a bedded structure, and are interstratified with the slates and quartzites; consequently the outcrop of the strata, which must necessarily be symmetrical in relation to the interstratified "veins," is of the first importance in the endeavouring to obtain a knowledge of the structural geology of the district. With the exception of the small faults to which allusion has been made, the strata in East Waverley are perfectly symmetrical, and the outcrops of the quartzites, the bands of slate, and the leads, assume the form of concentric halves of ellipses, as shown on the plan. This disposition of the outcrop is due to the angle of denudation being less than the angle of dip. It may be readily illustrated by means of a number of thick sheets of paper bent in an arched form, slightly flattened at the summit to represent the east and west anticlinal, then tilted westerly at an angle of 25°, to represent the north and south anticlinal. The upper portion being now cut clean off horizontally, the exposed edges of the leaves will represent the outcrop of the strata, and have the form of concentric semi-ellipses. Between the west dislocation and the railway the rocks are also symmetrically arranged, and a number of observations

There was nothing absurd in my telegram. Why did they not

accept the money when offered? Because they were determined to wind up, but miserably failed afterwards in their attempt. I was determined they should not wind up.

Telegram No. 3.
H. GOULD SHARP, 33, Poultry.
June 22.—Your insolent wire to hand: I will try the case on Wednesday, and see if your unjust proceedings cannot be stayed. I will expose the whole business to the public. It is a most abominable transaction.

Telegram No. 4.
GRANVILLE SHARP, 2, Gresham-buildings, London.
June 22.—I am prepared to pay, in bank notes, the whole of your claim against the West Great Work Mine for supplies up to date. You can have the money to-day or to-morrow.

To this telegram, although sent by the secretary, no reply was returned. Why not?

On Wednesday, the 24th, the case came before Herbert Wm. Fisher, Esq., the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court, at the Law Institute, Chancery-lane, when he was compelled to dismiss the petition, no doubt much to the grief of some parties. The Vice-Warden gave the whole costs of the petition against the mine. This I consider unjust on his part, and I believe it was not equity. The mine was legally liable to costs up to date of telegram No. 4, but not beyond that time. I consider that a Court of Equity would have given all costs against Harvey and Co., under the circumstances. As the law now stands the merchants and the Stannaries Court are Cornwall's mining plagues; in fact, the Stannaries Court is an annoyance to the British public. The merchants like the Stannaries Court, but they dislike limited liability. I would here caution holders of cost book mining shares who think of conversion into limited liability first to pay all debts owing, because if you are unfortunate enough to owe some merchants a few pounds, they might file a petition, as they never give you notice beforehand. In fact, holders of shares in cost-book mines are never safe from the clutches of the Cornish merchants. With them it is "Heads, we win; tails, you lose;" but the shareholders may go to ruin for ought they care. I strongly recommend shareholders in all Cost-book System mines to sell every share they hold. Even in the very best mines they are never safe; some fine morning when they think all is going on well a notice may come—a petition has been filed in the Stannaries Court by certain merchants. So disgusted am I with such proceedings, also with the Cost-book System as it now stands, and the Stannaries Court, that I will never even pass another cost-book share through my name, much less hold one.

The simple fact is this, a mine may be in debt 1000*l.*, it may owe certain merchants 500*l.*, they may file a petition to wind-up, and if you have not the cash to pay their claim immediately, and thus get the petition dismissed so far as they are concerned, the Stannaries Court will wind-up the mine, and it may take 10 years and cost 10,000*l.*, the odd 9000*l.* being swallowed up by the Court and the lawyers, who will keep it there as long as possible. The debt of 1000*l.* may thus cost 10,000*l.*, and 10 years delay, before all is settled and the shareholder is safe. Avoid all cost-book mines.

P.S.—Upon enquiry at the secretary's office I find Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s claim is not paid because they will not send in the account. The money is waiting for them, with law costs.

N.B.—The West Great Work Mine will forthwith be registered under the Limited Liability Act, in 15,000 shares of 1*l.* each, of which there are some 3000 shares only for allotment, the others being all taken up. No tin mine in Cornwall holds out better prospects. The secretary (acting under the instructions of large shareholders) and myself have fought this case against the merchants. Those seven gentlemen hold 10 shares between them, whereas I hold 1000 shares, and my friends and clients (with very few exceptions) hold the rest.—33, Poultry, E.C., July 2. H. GOULD SHARP.

RE SHELTON CLAY AND TIN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In Mr. Warwick's letter of April 25 he states that since January, 1873, three general meetings of shareholders have been held, at which full accounts and reports of proceedings have been laid before them. In a subsequent letter (May 16) he states, I regret much the two Dublin shareholders who write these letters (referring to letters published in the *Mining Journal*) do not first enquire at the office for any information. Now, I did apply by letter to Mr. Warwick for copies of the statements of accounts and reports of proceedings which he alleges were laid before the shareholders of those several meetings, and I am informed "I may have them by paying the charges usual in such matters," without, however, stating the price at which they were to be had.

I hold 50 shares in the company, and it is strange, indeed, if I cannot have copies of statements and reports of proceedings, without specific charge, which it is alleged were submitted to the shareholders at no less than three general meetings. I leave it with these better informed in the *modus operandi* of liquidation than I whether the course pursued in this instance is justifiable.

I hold a copy of the prospectus of the West Great Work Mine and Shelton Clay Works, capital 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. The agreement for purchase made, and dated March 18, 1873, setting forth the names of the vendor and purchasers, with directors, secretary, officers, &c. Also another prospectus, having a new board of directors, a new secretary, offices 25, Bucklersbury, London. The agreement for purchase in this case is made and dated Sept. 29, 1873. Now, I should like to know if the liquidator had power to rescind the former contract, or to abandon it at pleasure.

I ask the liquidator to explain how these companies could be legally formed without the consent and signature of the lessors and the lessees, who are also trustees under the Old Shelton Company, now in liquidation? Again, I observed in the *Mining Journal* a notice to all creditors, dated May 18, 1874, announcing a first and final dividend of 1*l.* 9*d.* in 1*l.*, to be paid on and after June 1 ultimo. I assert that, a month subsequent to the date of this notice, an official communication from the liquidator states that the affairs of the company were not at this later date "entirely wound up," and yet the final dividend paid to creditors. If this be liquidation, it is a tortuous and perplexing puzzle.

I am happy to admit that the late secretary of the company, Mr. P. Warwick, has proved his interest in behalf of the shareholders by generously advancing the handsome sum, as stated in his circular of July 18, 1873, of 400*l.* to meet debts, rent and other liabilities for which the company was responsible. In the same circular it is stated that he (the liquidator) accepted an offer for clay at 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton at the works, and that this alone will pay 10*s.* per ton profit; it also states that tin has been sold monthly to pay cost from eight or ten tributaries only. Under these circumstances, I invite the shareholders to join me in requesting the liquidator to call a general meeting, in order that a proper understanding may be arrived at, and justice done to all concerned. I conclude this letter by respectfully asking the liquidator if, having regard to clauses 40 and 41 of the Articles of Association, he is satisfied his appointment is legal and *bona fide*?
Dublin, July 1. WILLIAM GARTY.

VAN CONSOLS.

Sir,—I observe a letter signed "G. H." in last week's *Journal*, respecting Van Consols, but I am sceptical as to the value of the said stock, from the fact of my having been refused an order to inspect the property, notwithstanding that I have made repeated application to the secretary of the company through my broker, Mr. Hamilton, Crown Court, Threadneedle-street, and again personally at the office, in London, and again and again by letter during the past twelve months. It was rumoured here on Saturday that Mr. Little, a director of the company, had sold 500 shares, which seems strange in the face of your correspondent's letter. In any circumstance, I want to judge of its value for myself, and if you will be kind enough to insert this letter in your first impression it may fall under Mr. Greene's notice, and have the requisite attention given to it.
Brunswick street, Castle-street, Liverpool, June 20. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

RUBY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

VICE CHANCELLORS' COURT, JUNE 26.

With reference to Askev's case, of which a full report appeared in last week's *Journal*, Mr. Cotton Q.C., on behalf of Sir George Bowyer and Messrs. Delapierre and Clayton, three of the directors of the company, mentioned to his Honour that his clients were apprehensive the public might infer from his Honour's observations on the case that at the time the prospectus was issued, stating that the company had purchased the mines for 255,000*l.*, the directors, other than Hartmont, were aware that the mines had been purchased by Hartmont for 40,000*l.*; whereas, in reality, they were in total ignorance of that fact. Vice-Chancellor Malins observed that he should much regret if anything he had said should lead the public to imagine that the gentlemen for whom Mr. Cotton appeared were really cognisant of the purchase by Hartmont at the time the prospectus was issued. On the contrary, he was quite willing to believe that they were totally ignorant of the transaction. [It will be seen that his Honour did not, in fact, state that any of the directors were aware of the 40,000*l.* purchase except Hartmont, who was a party to it.]

THE GOBBETT TIN MINING COMPANY

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JUNE 20.

THOMPSON v. CONNOR.—Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and Mr. Mason were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Day, Q.C. and Mr. A. L. Smith appeared for the defendant. This case was an action to recover the sum of 10*l.*. The plaintiff is a broker on the Stock Exchange, and alleged that the defendant had agreed to pay him the above-named sum for undertaking the duties of broker of a new company, called the Gobbett Tin Mining Company. The company was formed by the defendant and other persons in the year 1871, and was represented as being in a flourishing condition. The defence was that the company to which the plaintiff agreed to act as broker was replaced by another different company which had been successul in the summing up of the learned Judge, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

In the course of the trial an important point arose under the provisions of the Stamp Act, 1870, in reference to promissory notes. Section 49 of that Act enacts

(1) that the term "promissory note" shall include any document in writing containing a promise to pay a sum of money; and (2) that a note promising the payment of any sum of money out of a particular fund, or upon a contingency is, for the purpose of the stamp duty, to be deemed a promissory note. The form of undertaking given in this case was as follows:—

"Gold et Tin Mining Company.
"Dear Sir,—I hereby undertake to pay you on the first allotment of shares in the above named company the sum of 10*l.* out of commission. I shall have to pay Edward Maudsley in accordance with his letter to you on the other side.—To H. H. Thompson, Esq."

The officer of the Court took the objection that the document required a penny stamp, which could not be affixed after it was signed. The learned Baron, after consulting the Lord Chief Baron, ruled that the document was not a "note" within the meaning of section 49 (2), and, therefore, did not require a penny note stamp.

G. E. SIMPSON, of No. 6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., is authorised to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for SHARES in

THE LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL..... £100,000,

In 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

2*s.* 6*d.* to be paid on application, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on allotment.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

The Most Noble THE MARQUIS OF EXETER, Burghley House, Stamford.

Lord SKELMERSDALE, Lathom House, Ormskirk.

Lord O'NEILL, Shanes Castle, Antrim.

Colonel NICHOLAS BLUNDELL, J.P., Crosby Hall, near Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, and CO., Old Jewry, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. STEWART and LAMBE, Accountants, 30, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICES.

446, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of insuring against death from accident and disease horses, cattle, and other live animals, either in town or country; for the insurance of horses against death from accident only; and also for the insurance of live animals against death from collision, or any other cause, during transit by railway or steam-vessel within the limits of the United Kingdom. The directors have arranged for securing, on reasonable terms, as a going concern, the business connections of the Norfolk Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Company (Limited), which will secure for this company the co-operation and experience of a number of agents and veterinary inspectors throughout the country. A further advantage accruing from this arrangement is the acquisition of valuable statistics and other practical information collected during business operations of nearly a quarter of a century, and which, when collated with other facts in possession of the directors, supply most trustworthy data to calculate the general and special tables of premium, applicable alike to each disease, district of country, and branch of live stock insurance business.

The value of stock insured by the Norfolk Farmers' Company amounts to £2,350,000, showing the usefulness of the company's operations, though its business has necessarily been limited to particular districts of the country, as well as amongst the small class of stock owners. By enlarging the area of operations throughout the United Kingdom, the average risk will not only be considerably reduced, but the percentage of profit correspondingly increased. The new company takes over the business of the old company free from any liability whatever, the latter paying all claims under the policies issued by them, and the former taking up such policies only as they run out.

The success of the numerous offices having a national character in France, Germany, Austria, and Hungary furnish sufficient evidence that the insurance of live animals has, under practical management, become an important branch of insurance business. The insurance of horses against accidental death or permanent disablement, necessitating their destruction either in the street, on the road, or in the field, will commend itself to the owners of such animals throughout the country.

The number of horses annually killed or destroyed owing to accidents of various kinds is considerable; but, from a careful estimate, founded on reliable statistics, it is found that, although the loss in individual cases may be severe, the general average will enable the company to grant protection at a small charge. The directors have very carefully gone into the question of probable dividend, and after setting apart the ascertained average percentage of premium for claims, making a liberal allowance for working expenses and a reserve fund, a substantial margin remains sufficient to warrant the directors in stating (without being too sanguine) that a steady dividend of at least 10 per cent. may be anticipated by the shareholders.

Should no allotment be made the deposits on application will be returned in full.

N.B.—A PORTION OF THE CAPITAL HAVING BEEN PRIVATELY SUBSCRIBED, AN EARLY APPLICATION FOR THE REMAINDER IS DESIRABLE.

MESSRS. J. W. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed by the holders TO OFFER AT PAR 480*s.* of the vendor's FULLY PAID UP DEFERRED SHARES, of £10 each, in the

WEST MOSTYN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

INTEREST AT TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

In addition to whatever dividends may be declared by the company—will be guaranteed for five years, by the sum of £24,000 in cash, or whatever sum is necessary in proportion to shares subscribed, being deposited with The Imperial Bank, Leith, London.

General attention is called to the prospectus, issued by the company, which can be obtained on application at the Imperial Bank, or of Messrs. J. W. BENNETT and Co. There is every prospect that these shares will receive a good dividend, in addition to the 10 per cent. interest now guaranteed, when the works are completed and the colliery is in full work, which is expected before the end of two and a half years.

The shares now offered being fully paid shares, applications must be accompanied by a remittance of £10 per share.

INTEREST WILL COMMENCE FROM THE DATE OF PAYMENT, AND WILL BE PAID HALF-YEARLY.

Prospectuses and forms of applications may be obtained of the brokers, Messrs. J. W. BENNETT and Co., 6, Moorgate-street, Bank, E.C., and Stock Exchange, or of the Imperial Bank, Leith, London, E.C., London, July, 1874.

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Meetings of Public Companies.

COLONIAL BANK.

The 73rd half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday—
MR. GURNEY HOWE in the chair.

Mr. JAMES CLARK (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the subjoined report of the directors:—

The directors have now to present to the proprietors the following statement of the debts and assets of the corporation on Dec. 31 last, including the net profit made during the half-year then ending, viz:—

DEBTS.	
Circulation.....	£ 412,732 17 6
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities.....	2,851,002 7 3
Paid up capital.....	600,000 0 0
Reserved fund.....	75,000 0 0
Balance of profit from last half-year.....	1,802 7 8
Net profit for the half-year.....	46,530 7 11
Total.....	£3,787,178 0 1
ASSETS.	
Specie.....	£ 272,731 12 6
Due to the bank in the colonies, on bills discounted and purchased (including those past due), &c.....	1,725,967 13 4
Due to the bank in the colonies, on current accounts.....	47,132 12 6
Due to the bank in London, on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.....	1,730,903 16 8
Bank premises and furniture, in London and in the colonies.....	10,452 5 1
Total.....	£3,787,178 0 1

The abolition of the sugar duties may be expected to exercise a beneficial influence upon consumption, and lead to an improvement in prices, but our colonies have not yet realised any advantage therefrom, owing to the bounty granted by foreign Governments on the exportation of refined sugar, which has brought upwards of 100,000 tons into this market during the year 1873, and has exercised a depressing influence upon prices. Although the figures in the above statement are not so large as on some previous occasions, the directors regard them, as well as the latest accounts from the branches, upon the whole, as satisfactory.

They have, therefore, the pleasure to recommend that out of the net profit amounting to..... £46,530 7 11

Added to amount brought forward..... 1,802 7 8

Making altogether..... £18,392 15 4

An ordinary dividend be made of 6 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum), and an extraordinary dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the paid up capital of the corporation, for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, which will require..... 45,000 0 0

Leaving..... 3,392 15 4

Of which the directors propose to carry to the reserve fund..... 2,000 0 0

Increasing that fund to £77,000, and the balance of..... 1,392 15 4 forward to next half-year.

The CHAIRMAN said it now became his duty to propose that the report be received, printed, and distributed among the proprietors. Most of them were more or less interested in the West Indies, and, therefore, knew that the last and previous year had not been fortunate for those colonies. There had been first too much drought, and then too much wet, for the crops; and this, coupled with the very low price for sugar which had ruled, had produced a very bad effect upon many. Indeed, with sugar as cheap as it is it is difficult to make profits at all, yet he saw no immediate prospect of improvement in prices. Nothing could, in his opinion, be more unfair than the system of foreign Governments giving a bounty for the exportation of sugar, the effect of which was that the best beet-root sugar could actually be bought cheaper in London than in Paris. It was unfair; but as everyone was now supposed to be in favour of free trade they could not complain. He concluded by formally moving the resolution.—Mr. T. D. HILL seconded the motion.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the past due bills were larger than last year. The CHAIRMAN did not know the exact amount, but it was very nearly the same. He might say that in the West Indies they were not nearly so particular as in this country to pay bills directly they became due, but were mostly paid afterwards.

The ordinary dividend of 6 per cent., and the extraordinary dividend of 1½ per cent., were then unanimously agreed to.

A SHAREHOLDER hoped the directors would take care to enforce the payment of the over-due bills without delay.

He might mention that the consumption of sugar was rapidly increasing, being at present 750,000 tons per annum, whilst only a few years since it was but 400,000 tons. The production was also increasing, but he hoped there would be a margin which would admit of increased profits to the growers.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held on Wednesday next, the subjoined report of the directors will be submitted:—

The directors submit the closing statement of the profit and loss account for 1872, and a cost and returns account for 1873, together with a balance-sheet to Dec. 31, 1873 in the colony, and April 30, 1874, in London. The detailed report of the colonial officers have already been forwarded to the shareholders. The whole of the ores carried to the account of the year 1873, unsold on April 30, 1873, have since been sold, and they have realised £77,572 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The average price obtained for them has been 18*s.* per unit, and the average assay 32½ per cent. The costs for 1872 were estimated in the accounts presented last year at 105,000*l.*. They have proved to be 105,144*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The result of the operations of 1872 is a realised profit of 90,817*l.* 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* from 1871. Of this sum 65,000*l.* has been distributed in three dividends—25*s.* per share paid on March 25, and 20*s.* per share on June 24 and Sept. 29, 1873, respectively. The sum of 2500*l.* has been carried to the landed estates and buildings sinking fund, 1000*l.* to the mineral rights sinking fund, and 6000*l.* to the reserve fund.

It will be observed that the working expenses of the railway are now included in the general costs and returns account. In previous years the railway has been credited with a fixed price for transport, and the profit it has thus obtained has been carried to the railway working fund to meet the payment of the debenture bonds. As the last instalment of these bonds is being paid off such a system is no longer desirable. The amount of 5397*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* standing in the last balance-sheet to the "railway working account," has been transferred to a "railway and jetty sinking fund." The sum of 10,000*l.* has been added to the railway working costs of the past year, and carried to the railway and jetty sinking fund, making the amount of that fund 15,897*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* It will also be observed that the amount for interest and discount appears in the account now presented to be largely increased. This is owing to the fact that hitherto the interest charged for the outlay upon the railway was carried to the railway account, and formed a set-off against the profits earned in that account. Under the altered system it forms a portion of the general interest and discount account.

COPIER MINE yielded during 1873, 6955 tons, being a slight increase over the yield of the previous year. The reserves of ore at the close of 1873 were 35,000 tons, being 4400 tons more than at the close of 1872. Plans and sections of the Colkop Mine, showing the condition of the workings in December last, are attached hereto. They exhibit very clearly the great extension of the ore ground that has taken place as the works have extended in depth, especially in the 68 ft. level. At the date when those plans and sections were taken the 68 ft. level had only been developed to a small extent. The ore ground has since been opened considerably, especially by the level driving east from No. 13 winze, and to the latest advances having been extended upwards of 20 fms. from the winze, and its end was still in rich ore ground. It will be noticed from the figures given in Capt. Tonkin's report that the yield of ore has fully borne out his estimate in calculating the reserves at the close of 1872. He is very confident that the development of the mine, both by the 68 ft. level and the deeper workings by means of the 80 ft. level, will continue favourable. The results obtained from the Colkop Mine during 1873 are much better than could have been anticipated, looking to the serious breakdown in the machinery which occurred early in that year. For reported in the monthly slips, the works in the deeper parts were failing to a considerable time completely stopped owing to the pumping machinery failing to keep the mine clear of water, and the surface operations were also greatly impeded. It is with much satisfaction that the directors can now report that these difficulties have been completely removed. A new pumping-engine of the best modern type and construction has been erected, and as its power is amply provided for the amount at present employed, future requirements are amply provided for. The other portions of the machinery have also been put into repair, and are fully sufficient in power for all purposes. No danger of further interruption to the works from any failure in the machinery need, therefore, be anticipated. Further economy can, however, doubtless be obtained by the gradual substitution of more modern engines to drive the crushing-mills, &c., and the directors have decided to continue to improve this department; and, as fuel is so dear at the mines, they anticipate great advantages from the saving that engines of better construction will effect.

SPECTAKEL MINE has continued to fall off in production. The works are being gradually confined to such operations as will, whilst giving a good trial to the most promising spots, obtain from the richer parts a small return to cover the cost of such trials. It must, however, be borne in mind that this mine has always been of a bumpy and uncertain character, and that it was some years since abandoned as valueless, but was afterwards re-opened and worked to a profit, until a very recent period.

The TRIAL MINES are still without any discoveries of importance, but they continue very promising. Now that the carrying power has been so largely increased they are being worked with great vigour.

As stated in the last yearly report, further supplies of fuel for SMELTING were stopped, and the works were only continued until the stocks of fuel were consumed. The further experience gained during that period has fully proved that smelting operations in Namaqualand cannot be rendered profitable. With the exception of a small item still outstanding on the Spektakel smelting account the whole of the smelting plant and machinery have been written off the yearly costs.

The RAILWAY has during the past year been further extended towards the mines, and materials for an additional 15 miles are on the ground. The best route to be followed from the point now reached has yet to be decided upon, and this question occupies the careful attention of the directors; but now that the railway has been

extended beyond the mountains the difficulties of transport have been so greatly diminished that any further extension is only a question of increased economy. The facilities of SHIPMENT at Port Nollah have been greatly improved during the past year. A good steam-crane has been erected, and the jetty has been extended. The harbour is also now supplied with a small steam launch, fitted with a steam-winch on deck, and it is found to be the greatest convenience, especially in towing the cargo boats to and from the vessels lying in the outer anchorage. In conclusion, the directors congratulate the shareholders on the present condition and prospects of the undertaking. Satisfactory as are the results of the past year, and prospects have been even more so but for the exceptional drawbacks created by the cost of closing up the smelting works, and by the impediment to the mining operations caused by the failure of the machinery department.

BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The report to be submitted at the forthcoming meeting states that during the past year 3891 ozs. of gold have been obtained, realising 14,643.7, at a cost (including 2143.48, 41. expended on the Neece and West Tunnel) of 16,787.1, leaving a net profit, including sales of water, of 4906.5. The shortness of the water season in California caused a total suspension of operations for five months, from August 1 to December 31. It is satisfactory to know that the present water season is likely to prove of unusually long duration. Two dividends, amounting to 3375.5, have been paid during the year; the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is 2910.7; adding to this the amount of profit (1550.7) advanced to June 9, there remains a balance of 4906.5. The dividend paid on June 30 stands at 1550.7, and it is proposed to write off from profit and loss account the amount of 1550.7, and the debit of Neece and West Tunnel account—684.7; deducting these amounts there remains a balance of 1594.7 to be carried forward. The Neece and West Tunnel was completed in time to become available at the commencement of the present water season, and washing has been conducted through it since that time. The progress made has been hitherto but slow, owing to the washings being carried on through ground the rich blue lead in which was drifted out by the previous owners. The superintendent reported (May 25) that he was about to explode a blast for the first time in solid bank, and that he hopes to be able to keep this claim running steadily through almost the whole of the dry season. It is believed claim running steadily for the future will be more rapid and the returns larger. The issue of stock, debentures, made for the purchase and development of the Stahr and water rights was readily taken up; the said claims were purchased, claims realised, and back tunnel is being run as rapidly as possible to open up the claims. This tunnel the superintendent hopes to complete by next water season; two claims will then be running on the blue lead. The workings are now, for the first time in the history of the company, about reaching the channel, or blue lead. This accomplished, it is believed large profits will be realised, and it is hoped such arrangements may be made as that profitable work may for the future be carried on during the entire year.

NEW WEST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.—At the general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, George yard, yesterday, Mr. J. Y. Watson, in the chair, the accounts for the four months ending July 3, 1874, showed a debit balance of 1257.58, 84., to meet which a call of 1s. per share was made. The Chairman, in a lucid manner, gave the financial history of the company, and although he regretted that the bright hopes of twelve months had not been realised, they were now in a far greater state of development towards their attainment, and, according to the excellent reports he had received, very much nearer the desired goal than they were when last they met. Reports of a very favourable nature were read from Captain Hosking, of Greenville, and Captain Curtis, the agent, from which it would appear that the sinking of Lead's shaft is essential to success, and that depth only is required to make this one of the most productive mines of the day.

WREATH JANE.—At a meeting on Thursday last there was a profit shown on the three months' working of 219.7, which left a credit in favour of the shareholders altogether of 251.7. The labour cost for February, March, and April was 1244.7, bills 93.7, and dues 17.4. On the other hand the credits were 312.7, leaving a profit on the 27 tons of the stock from March last of 155.7. There are 55 tons of tin on the mine on hand in this account, also not sold, at 54.7 per ton, amounting altogether to 2970.7. This makes 82 tons of tin credited and not sold, and computed at 4425.7. Against this they owe to merchants 1531.7, to their bankers 2187.7, and other liabilities. Mr. A. Lanyon has relinquished 32 shares.

WEST TANKERLEY.—At the extraordinary general meeting on Thursday (June 27), Mr. J. J. Pyne, in the chair, the special resolution passed at the last meeting, held on June 18, was confirmed. The resolution was to the effect that in the event of the divisible profits of the company in any year or years being insufficient for the payment of the preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum on the 5000 new shares, the profits of any succeeding year or years shall be applicable to the payment of the arrears of dividend of any preceding year or years. The Chairman mentioned that the sinking of the shaft had been vigorously resumed. The lead in the 50 and south in the winze below the 60 south is worth 2½ tons, and in the 40 south 1 ton of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the extraordinary general meeting yesterday the following resolution was unanimously confirmed:—That the directors be authorised to increase the capital of the company to the extent of 500,000, or any less sum, by the issue of new shares of 10s. each, payable in 10 annuities of 1000, and that the balance by monthly instalments of 1s. each, any subscriber for such new shares, to have the option for one year of taking at par any number of such shares for the time being unallotted as shall be proportionate to the number at first applied for by him, and that the holders of such new shares shall be entitled to the same dividend per share as though they were shares of 20s. each, and such new shares shall rank for dividends *pari passu* with the original shares of the company.

PETERSBURG AND VIBORG GAS COMPANY.—At a special meeting of shareholders, held on Thursday, at which nine-tenths of the shares were represented, a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the action of the liquidators of the Patent Gas Company in presenting the petition for the winding up of this company.

SCOTLAND ASH STONE COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on June 23 (Mr. Charles Sedley in the chair), when the notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman explained the position of the coal mines proposed to be taken by the company, the seams of coal at present reached being 10½ and 11 in. thick, and after a very good seam. He stated that a large quantity of brick earth found in uncovering the stone in the quarries was at present going to the tip, or spoil bank, and that it might be desirable for the company to make bricks, having both the clay and the coals requisite for their manufacture; the directors had, therefore, included a resolution for this purpose. He also referred, as he had done at previous meetings, to the want of cottages in the locality of the quarries, and said it was not the intention of the directors to build cottages on the company's account, but if they could not succeed in getting them built privately the company would have to build them, so, when drawing up the resolutions for the working of the coal mines, it was considered by the directors desirable to take power to erect cottages on the company's account. After a short discussion the resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST CHIVERTON.—The state of the accounts at West Chiverton will puzzle many of the outshareholders, and it certainly does seem an anomaly that the bankers, who have for many years been reaping the benefit of a large surplus, should hesitate when the mine needs money so much. We think the agents are quite right in standing out against a call, for the far away out-adventurers may well be asked to relinquish their interest rather than pay calls. The entire mine is now working at about 4000, and the materials are working, say, quite 15,000, so that it would pay very well to buy shares merely for the purpose of relinquishing them. West Chiverton has, on an outlay of 30,000, paid in dividends 97,000, and now, like many other old dividend mines, is completely beaten by a combination of adverse circumstances. The bottom of the mine is comparatively poor, and there is little encouragement for the adventurers to persevere in making explorations.

AT THE PROVIDENCE MINE meeting a very encouraging report was presented, and we hope soon to see the old mine taking its place in the Dividend List. Truly it has been providentially saved from the wreck caused by the fall in the metal standard, and it would be a pity to let a mine that had made over 110,000 clear profit succumb to a short period of depression.

PAROLA.—The report from Parola this week shows a further sale of 7 tons has been made, and that from the combined facts of several additional tribute pitches having been set out, and the procuring of an additional supply of water for dressing purposes, the returns are likely to hold their own, if not, indeed, considerably increase. There are few new concerns that look so likely to soon develop into dividend paying ones as Parola.

WILLWYD.—This mine is gradually and surely opening out in a most satisfactory manner for the shareholders. It was only a week or two ago that an unexpected discovery was made in new ground of a lode running south-west from the foot of the engine shaft, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. This lode can be intersected in the 20 fms. lower by driving only 6 fms. from the present end of the cross-cut, from the foot of the engine shaft; and as the lodes in this part of the country usually improve in depth, great things may reasonably be anticipated from this new lode. This week the manager reports that he has just cut into a branch of ore about 4½ ft. wide in the south lode in the 20 fms. level, below adit; and as this south lode is known to carry at least all the way from the mouth of the adit, about 30 fms. distant, a splendid mine is evidently opening out.

WEST ESQUIRE L.E.—A few heavy storms have occurred during the past ten days, and there is now a plentiful supply of water for the working of both mines. Active operations have accordingly been resumed, and the sinking of the engine shaft at the eastern mine is proceeding with all possible dispatch. It is not anticipated that there will now be any more interruption to the works, so that within a month the next level will be reached and the lode cut into. As before stated, there is a considerable vein of ore at 3 tons per fathom in the level at this point, and the cutting into the lode some 10 fms. deeper is an object of considerable interest; indeed, its importance cannot be over-estimated when it is considered that an immense body of ore ground will at once be available for stopping should the lode be found to be as productive as in the level above. As the lodes in this district invariably improve in depth there can be no doubt but that at least an equally rich vein of ore ground will be met with. The lode in the 24 fms. level is without material alteration, but has been gradually improving in the last month or so driven. Dressing of ore will shortly be resumed at both mines.

MEDLYN MOOR.—We are glad to be able to report that the explorations which have been prosecuted for some time have proved successful, as a very promising lode was met with last week in the back of the end. It is about 2½ ft. wide, and although the agents cannot yet see enough of it to value, from samples taken it seems to be a good one. This is a very important discovery, as the lode opens out well the mine will soon be able to meet the cost of working. Besides this recent discovery there are several lodes running through the sett, only three of which have been worked to any extent; they are all upwards of 3 ft. wide, and produce rich tin stuff. The ground is comparatively soft, being just hard enough to be worked without timber.

GREAT EAST FOXDALE.—Mr. Edward Bawden, jun., has been appointed sole captain of the above mines.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received the following report, dated Morro Vello, May 29: Produce second division of May, 10 days, 6700 ozs., 1730 ozs. Troy, from 325 tons ore; yield 7242 ozs., = 834 oz. Troy per ton. The foregoing is less than we expected from the appearance of the stone and assays of the sand on June 1. The hauling during the past week has averaged 130½ wagons daily.

DON PEDRO.—Produce weighed to June 1, 3200 ozs.; estimate for May, 4500 ozs.—Sinking has been slightly retarded by breakage of bucket rod and grease freezing at night on bearings. Now progressing favourably.—Haymen's Wheel: Stamping stopped for three days to replace old gudgeon with new and thoroughly repair the wheel.—Mine captain's letter, May 25: The ore returned has again been derived from the Canoas and Nos. 6 and 8 shoots. The samples this week have been poor, in consequence of the position of the stopes, but in the coming week we expect the samples to improve, because we shall be taking from the richer parts of the lodes. Sinking has been continued, but not so rapidly as we could wish, in consequence of meeting some soft sandy stratum, which sometimes emits so much water and sand as to overpower the pumps, and hinder the men from working in the shaft for some hours; but every effort is being made to hasten this most important work. At present the works in hand are progressing favourably. The water being drawn from the mine amounts to 18-10 cubic feet per minute.—Stopes: No change has taken place in this section to note.—Mine captain's letter, June 1: The ores have again been taken from the Canoas and Nos. 6 and 8 shoots. The mineral has been of a higher standard this week, and some good samples have been taken from the old line in Canoas and from stopes Nos. 6, below the 25, but on extracting box work it was found to be only very moderate in value. Sinking throughout the month has not progressed so favourably as in April, but no pains have been spared to push this most important work forward. The water being drawn from the mine amounts to 20 cubic feet per minute. Stopping has been continued as usual, and without change to report.

ROSSA GRANDE.—Extract from letter dated May 28: Produce: The produce obtained for the first 20 days' stamping of the month amounts to 807 ozs., derived from 237 tons of mineral, equal to 340 ozs. per ton. Estimate for the month, 1400 ozs.—Mine: Bahu: The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 35, east and west, will average 5 ft. wide, producing fair stamping work. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 18 west is about 7 ft. wide, of rather low yield. In No. 2 winze there is no improvement since my last, the ground being greatly disordered, and no lode worthy of mention is at present being extracted from this stope.

RICHMOND.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: "Hall, London: Week's run 847,000; Richmond ore only; charcoal abundant."

RIO TINTO.—The directors have received by the steamship Gogo, at Swansea, 400 tons cuprous sulphur pyrites and 250 tons rich copper precipitate of 70 to 80 per cent. The ore has been sold for arrival.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—The directors have advised to May 12, accompanied by a remittance of gold, valued at 1879.84, the produce of the mines, and from gold purchased at the mines, for the month ending April 20. The accounts for the month show a profit of 3857.13s. 8d. Mr. White (Medellin, May 13) says:—As I expected, the Palmichala Mine has turned out to be expensive to work, and the company is making almost as much out of it as the tributors, as the following figures for last month show:—Expenses, 2807.3s.; gold produced, 10 lbs., sold to the company for 4307.2s. 6d.; value of the gold, 6677.6s. 3d. Profit to the company, 1177.3s. 9d. Profit to the tributors, 174.4s.

ALMADA AND TRITO.—Telegram received by the directors from Mr. Clemen, dated June 15: "May profit for month 83,246. Running half time. Water scarce." Equal to 948.4s. sterling. Profit for month, after deducting London expenses, 523.4s.

MINERAL HILL.—Mr. Oakes, June 8: Valjejo: Four men stopping sides of ore chamber have broken 14 tons of 845 ore.—Giant: The bottom stope, by two men, has produced 12 tons of 850 ore.—Star: This mine continues to maintain itself, and the eight men on roof and side stopes have raised 20 tons of 550 ore.—Troy: The two men at bottom of incline have broken 4 tons of 850 ore.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODGE.—Agent's advice, dated June 11, to hand this morning (July 2): He advises the payment of Stewart's note for \$2465.50 on June 9, to whom he has delivered 8 tons of second-class ore. The yield of the mine for the month of May was 4 tons 1-50 lbs. first-class ore; 35 tons 1600 lbs. second-class ore; 175 tons third-class ore; 80 tons third-class rock. The mining captain's report states that most of the workings are in better mineral than when he last wrote.

INDEPENDENCE GOLD QUARTZ.—Prof. Price estimates the available pay quartz in the newly-developed district at 24,000 tons, through which he describes the gold as being "intimately diffused, and as the cost of mining and milling will probably not exceed 84 per ton, the prospects of the mill being run at a considerable profit during the further development of the mine are very favourable. During the week ending June 6, 228 tons of quartz were sent to the mill, which was running at its full capacity—20 stamps.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA.—The following telegrams respecting the Original Anador Mine have been received from the agents:—On June 26: "Prospects only middling for prospect shaft—vein somewhat split and irregular." On July 2: "Vein improving in strength and quality."

BERNHARDT AND AURORA.—The directors estimate the produce for the five weeks ending June 6 at 84,200. The explorations are being steadily continued, the mine looking favourable. Assay value of the ore rather low.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, June 8: I have to-day sent to mint 575 ozs. of gold, the result of May clean up; the profit of the claims is about 5575; expense of tunnel and shaft, 18400. I shall send you a remittance of \$4000. Neece claim is not flooding out very well at present, but there is a good prospect that it will improve this one, as we are getting a better face on the bank, and shall be able to increase our amount of water, which will most likely increase the results. Uncle Sam is worked out on the present level, and we are not running the Stahr claim at present; but if the water keeps up we shall cut through from the Riggs claim this month, and make another run in this claim in July.

UTAH (Silver-Lead).—J. Longmaid, June 6: To-day all worked well till about 2 P.M., when the spur-wheels that drive the first revolving screen got two teeth knocked out of each of them, by what means I have not yet discovered. I have had new wrought-iron teeth dovetailed into them, and shall be able to work again on Monday. In consequence of this our return of ore has been small to-day. Enclosed is assay-note of tailings—4 per cent. lead and 1 160 silver; this I consider satisfactory, but I shall get it much lower as soon as we have the other grinder up. The tailings include waste from ligating, waste-slime, and, in fact, everything running away with the water. On assay of the ore to-day, that from No. 3 jigler produced 11 ozs. of silver. There is little change in the mine. In the Stahr stope, going east and rising, there is nothing but blende, and going south-west the level has improved, and I think there is good reason to expect it will continue to improve in that direction.—P. S. Mr. Bateman has written to Argill that he expects to be here about the 10th inst.

BLUE TENT CONSOLIDATED HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—C. W. Tozer, June 10: Some five or six men are now at work on upper end of ditch, besides the tunnel contractors and lumber and timber contractors. Shall soon have a large force employed. Washing in Enterprise claim is proceeding as usual, very constantly and satisfactorily; shall run at least 30 days before making final clean up again, and confidently look forward to getting the most remunerative clean up of the season thus far. We are using every moment of the time that we can do so effectively in the South Yuba claim. We find the overlying rim of the channel very hard, and as yet not so much shattered from the old blast heretofore mentioned, we hoped and expected to find it; hence, our progress is comparatively slow there. We are just now somewhat delayed by the loss of the mast to our derrick, which broke two yesterday and fell down, doing no damage, however, save its own loss; shall speedily replace it. Meantime, removing the boulders by hand as best we can. Our Bed-rock Tunnel, and the open cuts from the shaft towards the centre channel, and will, of course, completely drain off the water hitherto contained in the channel, and I have it in contemplation, under advice, to start a drift on the bed-rock, and deep enough to penetrate the channel, which, at its deepest point, is probably 10 ft. in advance of the face of our bank. Such pay gravel was beyond all question taken from the back T—120 ft.—would give us at least \$10 per diem for each day's labour we could employ on it (I mean driving it out), and would not, I think, seriously interfere with the washing. A good-sized working drift, or tunnel, run back to the channel, into it, or across it, would, so soon as side drift could be opened, afford opportunity for from 20 to 30 men to work by night and day. One day in the month, or (say) half each fortnight, would suffice to wash up the drifted dirt; thus, the water expense would be but slight, and our profits much enhanced.

WESTERN ANDES.—Advices have been received, dated May 3: Profit for the month of April, 2001.14s. 2d. The superintendent reports everything progressing favourably at the mines, and that even a larger profit may be expected for the month of May.

EXCHOCQUER (Gold and Silver).—Lewis Chalmers, June 8: On Tuesday stopping commenced in the 100 ft. level. The team is now hauling ore to the mill regularly, but can bring only 4 tons to a load till the road hardens up. You will be glad to hear that the cross-cut I told you I was driving in the upper tunnel has struck the lode 17½ ft. east from the tunnel. I have cut into it 2 ft., and find about 10 in. of fair ore on the footwall, and am very anxious to get to the hanging-wall to see if I can reckon on this as another source of ore supply. I am inclined to think it will turn out well. The air is bad. Two and a-half shifts drove the Acacia 2 ft. I am in hopes to set a contract to run this ledge at \$14 per foot, and thus, probably, obtain still another source of ore supply. The rock here has become more sandy and blasts better.

NEW ROSARIO (Mexico).—May 28: Enclosed are debit notes of the ore sold, from which it will be seen that besides the 523 cargas (56 tons) only a small lot of low ley ore has been disposed of, but I estimate we have 200 to 250 cargas (30 to 37 tons) ready for sampling, and of the usual average. When we are further advanced, the extractions are larger, and the arrangements are made for regular sales, I will furnish you with an ore account. A machine is being made for concentrating the poorer ores, and if it succeeds it will make a difference of about 200 cargas (31 tons) a week, for which we shall be able to get \$36 the month from the hacienda. We have made rapid progress with sinking the shaft, which is now down 20 cargas as possible, as I have hoped the company would have abundance of very rich ore ready for them, for they are the two widest lodes running through the district. The ore on each side of the rise near the south end is looking very well, and after a week or two we shall be able to break it away much faster. All the stopes continue to look much the same. In our first rise, near the shaft, I purpose putting the men

to rise up about 5 or 6 varas, and then we shall be able to break the ore away underhand, when the same number of men will be able to get double the quantity of ore. I hope that by the end of this week we shall have the shaft down 30 varas, and commence to drive on each side of the shaft, and then go on sinking our fork for the water, when we shall commence to stop away the bottom as fast as possible. Then I hope to send away a very large quantity of ore of a much better quality, and at much less expense. JOHN SKELTON.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Extracts of despatches from Mr. Hay, dated Guanaxtlan, May 26, and received June 29: Mine of Jesus Maria only. The extraction of ore has increased a little since last report, and during the last fortnight a great change for the better has taken place in several of the workings. Speculated by business (searchers) and appearances indicate that this improvement may continue.—New Concern, Adit of San Cayetano and Mine of Buenos Ayres: The end west of the adit in Buenos Ayres ground is improving a little, and the general appearance towards the north side is certainly better than it was a fortnight ago. A new reliz (wall of the lode) to the north has shown itself outside the inclined one which forms the lower wall of the lode; it is a very strongly marked one, with about the same inclination and direction of the upper wall. The vein-stuff in the middle of the lode is also getting clearer. In the old shaft of Buenos Ayres the water decreased 10 in. during 14 days.—Mine of San Antonio de la Ovejuna: In Santa Eledia the end is improving, and appearances lead the workmen to believe that they are close upon the lode. The ore from the upper workings is increasing. Extraction in April 346 cargas, worth 8305.

BENSBERG.—C. Craze, June 27: Victoria Shaft: The lode at this shaft has a little improved again; in the western end it has a strong and fine appearance, and yields quite as much ore as it ever did. The alteration of the pumps having been completed, we find it answers well, and the men have resumed sinking.—New Shaft: The level being driven north-east of this shaft shows signs of nearing the lode, and I think in about a week more we shall be fully into it. In the stope east of this shaft we have been taking down the north side of the lode, which produces good ore for dressing. The lode in the level west of this shaft is looking well, worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The level in the south-east end of open cast produces 1 ton of ore per fathom.

WEST CANADA.—June 8: Huron Copper Bay: In the stope in the back of the 50 west, and in the stope in the bottom of the 50 east, the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the stope in the bottom of the 35, east of Bray's, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore.

LESTIANIAN.—June 23: The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft is, from 10 to 12 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones containing a little ore. At the 170 east, on Basto's lode, the lode is 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. At the 170 west, the lode is 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. At the 150, east of the River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1½ per fathom. At the 140 west the lode is 6 in. wide, of a dry lode. At the 130, east of River shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz. At the 120 east the lode is in two branches, rather poor, as is the 110. The 90, 80, 70, and 20 are poor.—Carvial: At the 50, east of incline on great lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed of a dry lode and country, and on the north side a little quartz.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH in the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventurous Investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with. Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment need apply personally, or address by letter—

MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER. Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters of introduction to view the properties.

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FOR SALE.—A 30 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER. A 10 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE. A 2½ horse power SEMI PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate. A WATER WHEEL, 32 feet high, 3 feet 4 inches breast, with iron axle, centres, and ring. A WINDING CAGE. Apply to—W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

MINE ENGINES FOR SALE.—A 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE good 11 ton BOILERS. A 21 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 9 ton BOILER, with TWO new FLY WHEELS, and 31 heads of STAMPS, complete. A 14 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10 ton BOILER. A 15 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8 ton BOILER, with gear, &c., complete.

The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall. For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TYACK, Solicitor, Helston.

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FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, whirling drum, gear, &c., complete. Also, a 10 and 15 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations. **FOR SALE.**—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7 ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

LEAD ORES.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.
June 22	Lisburne—Glogfach, 16	10	217 8 0
	—East Durren	50	16 17 6
	—Cwmystwith	12	12 5 0
	—Tan-y-bwch	50	12 19 6
	—East Llanygog	20	12 0 0
	—Powell Consolidated	10	12 14 0
July 1	Glogfach	150	12 12 6
	—Van	10	13 10 6
	—ditto	125	13 3 6
	—ditto	100	13 8 6
	—ditto	25	13 3 6
	—ditto	50	13 6 6

BLENDE.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.
June 26	Talargoch	100	4 3 15 0
	—Aberllyn	18	3 7 6
July 2	Van	200	2 0 0

BLACK TIN.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.
June 24	Poeln an drea	12 17 2 1	£58 15 0
27	West Godolphin	8 2 1 1	£58 10 0

COPPER ORES.					
Sampled June 17, and sold at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, July 2.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Carn Brea.....	63	£4 19 6	South Crofty	43	£3 2 6
ditto.....	58	4 15 6	ditto.....	32	3 19 0
ditto.....	52	12 4 0	East Basset.....	53	6 9 0
ditto.....	44	4 17 0	ditto.....	40	3 18 0
ditto.....	30	2 15 6	South Carn Brea.....	45	4 9 0
West Seton.....	75	5 11 6	ditto.....	32	4 11 0
ditto.....	64	4 8 0	Treffry's Regular.....	32	15 11 0
ditto.....	49	5 7 6	Champion's Ore.....	24	4 2 0
ditto.....	35	5 10 0	West Roskear.....	24	3 8 6
West Tolgus.....	63	6 0 6	Rosewarne United.....	20	3 8 6
ditto.....	67	6 4 6	Wheel Bury.....	12	4 8 0
ditto.....	61	10 1 0	Wheel Rose.....	11	4 0 0
East Pool.....	40	2 14 0	New Rosewarne.....	8	5 14 6
ditto.....	43	3 19 0	North Crofty.....	7	4 3 6
ditto.....	37	3 1 0	Wheel Buller.....	6	3 1 6
ditto.....	31	2 16 0	South Tolcarne.....	5	3 11 6
South Crofty.....	44	2 18 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.					
Carn Brea.....	247	£1520 13 6	West Roskear.....	24	£82 4 0
West Seton.....	211	1100 9 0	Rosewarne United....	20	68 10 0
West Tolgus.....	201	1490 1 6	Wheel Bury.....	12	52 16 0
East Pool.....	169	485 7 6	Wheel Rose United....	11	44 0 0
South Crofty.....	119	388 7 6	New Rosewarne.....	8	45 16 0
East Basset.....	93	497 17 0	North Crofty.....	7	29 4 6
South Carn Brea..	77	34 17 0	Wheel Buller.....	6	18 0 0
Treffry's Regular..	32	44 16 0	South Tolgus.....	5	17 17 0
Champion's Ore...	39	126 0 0			
Average standard.....£105 7 0 | Average produce.....73%					
Average price per ton.....£5 8 0					
Quantity of ore.....	1263	Quantity of fine copper 97 tons 12 cwt.			
Amount of money.....		£8907 5 8			
LAST SALE.—Average standard.....£105 17 0 | Average produce.....73%					
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £101 14 0.—Produce, 8.					

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Tey, July 1: The No. 2 adit, driving east, is much the same as reported last week, producing stones of lead, chiefly rich, and water, and of a richly lustrous tin. The No. 4 adit, driving east, is much the same as reported last week, producing stones of lead, chiefly rich, and water, and of a richly lustrous tin. The No. 4 adit, driving east, is much the same as reported last week, producing stones of lead, chiefly rich, and water, and of a richly lustrous tin.

ALVIGGAN (Tin).—John Edwards, June 30: The engine-shaft is sunk about 11 fms. from surface, at which level the cross-cut is extended south about 5 fms., and has intersected the Peach lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, yielding good work for tin. At out 9 ft. further south from this point the Kirkman lode is also intersected, which is 14 ft. wide, and is highly pleased to inform you it is worth, according to assay, 75 lbs. of black tin per ton of stone; it is worked very cheaply, no blasting being required. The tinstone can be raised and sent to surface for about 6s. per ton. I have not seen such a strong masterly lode as this before in the county at so shallow a level. I believe this to be the best discovery of tin made in the county for many years. The situation of the property is everything that can be desired, and about equidistant from the Great Polgoth and Old Beam Tin Mines, both of which have yielded great wealth to their shareholders, and I have not the slightest doubt that Alviggan will prove as rich in tin as either of them when properly developed. We have now about 100 tons of tinstone at surface ready for stamping. I would strongly advise arrangements being made at once for the erection of an engine of sufficient power to drain the mine to the 50, and to drive 48 fms. of stamps, for which I am satisfied a full supply of work would be obtained.

BAMFELDE.—S. Mitchell, June 29: I find today the several steps in the back of the 102 are looking better for the produce of copper than I have ever seen them before. Our prospects also in the 90 are of no ordinary promise. We have now a cross-course in this level which bids fair for an early improvement in this direction. This cross-course has not before been seen in the mine; no level has been driven sufficiently west to intersect it. The lode in the 20 also has improved, and the water is freely issuing from the end, which augurs well for a further improvement. The lode in the 40, driving east, is one of a masterly character, and I am daily expecting an improvement. The iron mines generally are without change, all the points looking well. A quantity of copper ore has been taken to the railway station for trial, and I am highly engaged forwarding the remainder of the parcels, making altogether about 100 tons for sale. Our mines are opening out generally satisfactorily.

BEDEFORD (Copper).—W. Phillips, July 2: In the mid-way east the lode is worth 20s. per fathom; the stone under this level is producing at present about 20s. per fathom. The mid-way west maintains its value; worth about 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 103 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little saving work, and looking more promising. In the 103 west the lode is 18 in. wide; worth 12s. per fathom. South lode: In the 47 east the lode is 3 ft. wide; worth for ore and muddle from 4s. to 6s. per fathom, and is, we consider, very near the eastern cross-course. In the rise in the back of this level operations are by the side of the lode. In the 25, east and west of the rise, the lode is 3 ft. wide in each end; worth for copper and muddle about 4s. per fathom. The lode in each of these points is exceedingly promising.

BOR.—W. L. Harris, J. Barkell, July 1: The lode in the 175 west contains a good mixture of lead and blende, worth at least 1 ton per fathom. The cross-cut driving to intersect the south lode is making fair progress, and ground encouraging for mineral. The lode in the 163 east is 2 ft. wide, worth about 1 ton of lead per fathom, and very promising for an improvement. The level driving west on Whitestone lode is producing some good stones of lead and blende. The level west on main lode is worth 1 ton of lead and 2 tons of blende; this is a very promising lode, and we are pressing it forward with dispatch. The ground in the cross-cut at the 164 has slightly improved, and a little water is beginning to percolate from the forebreast. The ground in the 160 cross-cut is unfavourable for progress, but we think a change for the better will soon take place. There is no other change in any other of our tubwork bargains. In the tribute department all the pitches are yielding lead and blende same as for some time, the only important change being in the winze sinking below the 163, on Whitestone lode, where the lode is now worth 4 tons of lead per fathom.

BRYSANMOR.—S. Tey, July 1: During the past week the lode in driving the 12 west has slightly improved, and some very fair lead stuff is being brought, strongly recommending the continuance of this level until we get underneath the lead ground presenting itself in the adit level, which was taken away by the ancients; and judging from present indications, we may open up soon payable ground. Very little has hitherto been done in this direction; by the continuing of the driving of this level we shall be enabled to lay open the mine in sections, and ventilate the lower levels, which will enable the lode to be taken away at a cheaper rate. Since the wet weather set in, about a week since, we have pumped out of the mine upwards of 150 tons of water, and our new machinery does its work well. The water is now drained 12 ft. below the 22. I expect (all well) to get to the mine dry, and again resume sinking in a week from this date. We shall resume stopping the 22 east as soon as I can get the men together, and also sink a winze from the 22 to the 23; this will ventilate this section of the mine, and lay open ground for stopping.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—J. Christopher, J. Mayne, July 2: At the 62 fm. level going west we have a pretty good leader of copper ore near the footwall, from 3 to 4 in. wide, with apatite and quartz, and plenty of water. The 40 east and west is about the same as last reported; also the 30 east and west of Tonkin's shaft. In the cross-cut north from the 20 east I think we have cut the lode. It is about 1 ft. wide, so far as seen, with a little blende and spots of lead. We shall now turn and drive east to get under the eastern end of the 20. The 20, east of Tonkin's, is looking much better than for some time past. The two lodes seem to have come together, and the lode at this point is full 5 ft. wide, all saving work for lead, copper, and blende, and the end very wet. The 20, west of engine-shaft, is also looking much better, with 1 ft. of blende, and apparently improving.

BYNABRAUN CONSOLS.—R. Northey, June 27: The lode in the 65, east of Wynne's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, carrying a mixture of blende and lead ore; it is improving in character, and letting out much water. The two steps in the back of the level will average about 17 cwt. lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of Wynne's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 14 cwt. per fathom; and a step in the back of the same level is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Water is very scarce for driving and dressing, but we shall have 20 tons lead ore ready for sampling by the end of this month, otherwise we should have had 30 tons ready; but I estimate we have from 40 to 50 tons of lead ore in the shafts, lying in the levels and on surface, and we are not able to turn it out at present.

CAGYON.—T. Rodge, July 1: The 20 east end is going out in a large ore yield of great promise; the part carried off by the shaft is all saving work for dressing. No other change worthy of notice.

CEFN BRWYNO.—J. Paul, June 30: Owing to the long continued drought the water has now risen nearly to the bottom of the 92, and consequently there is nothing now doing at the 104 east. We have some nice rain to-day, which I hope will continue, so that we may be able to set the wheels going and fork the water, when the draining of this level will be resumed at once. The 92, east of the 104, is worth 17s. per ton; the 80, and 50 west on Saturday last to 18s. per ton; the 170, per ton; lode worth on an average 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The last parcel of ore, sold on the 20th inst., will be sent off in course of a few days I hope, but trucks are very difficult to procure.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, S. Arthur, July 1: Stunt's Engine Shaft: In the 215, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the steps in the back of this level, west of rise, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. We have set a new pitch in the back of this level, to cut on the 46, in 1 ft. 6 in. pitch to extend from within 4 fms. of the rise 10 fms. east. St. George's Shaft: In sinking this shaft below the 203 the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks promising for further improvement. In the 203, driving east, on the south lode, and west of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. West's Shaft: In sinking this shaft below the 208 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 208, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks likely to improve shortly. Bell's Engine Shaft: We have put the plunger lift to work, and we hope to commence sinking this shaft next week, having a much better appearance. In the winze sinking below the 234, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and a little copper ore. Bewitt's Shaft: In the 220, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding copper ore to dress. Richards's Shaft: We hope to effect a communication from the winze sinking below the 170 to the lode in the back of the 180 in a day or two, when we shall resume the driving of these levels, which is an important point. We have decided to put the stamps to work on Wednesday next. There are employed this week on tubwork 174 men and boys; on tribute, 99 men and boys; and at surface, 60 men and boys; total, 333 men and boys.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, June 27: The recent rain has increased our surface water but very little. The 20 is still under water. The steps in the back of the 10 have improved this week, producing at present 17 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The steps under the deep adit level yield 20 cwt. of lead and blende ores. DEBARK (Copper).—J. Goldsworthy, June 27: The sinking of the engine-shaft is being forced on with all possible speed; the strata is a light blue slate, congenial for the production of copper ore. The balance of the connection, which we are pleased to say works remarkably well and gives satisfaction. The machinery is in good order and works well.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, July 2: In the 112 east we have a most promising lode, producing lead in good quantity—say, 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The 60 is likewise improving, and the mine looking highly promising throughout. Full report in my next.

DRAKE WALKER.—Wm. Skewes, E. Dunstan, June 30: In the 40, east of Matthew's shaft, the lode and branches for 6 fms. are worth for tin 19s. per fathom. In the 50, east of the above-named shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 25s. per ton. In the 90 east, on same lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing some very rich work for tin. In the steps behind this end the branches are full 9 ft. wide, worth for tin 14s. per fathom. We have cleared and secured Matthew's shaft 5 fms. below the 50, and shaft, all being well, reach the 60 by the end of the present month. The different pitches in the back of the 40 are yielding their usual quantity and quality of tinstuff as are also the pitches in the back of the 50 east of same shaft. In the 80, west of engine shaft, the lode is still 6 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. In the 80, level, driving west on south lode, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fathom. The lode alluded to in our last is now cut through; this we find to be 4 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fathom. In the 30, driving west of the western winze-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fathom. In the steps behind this end the lode is large, fully 12 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fathom. The pitches throughout this part of the mine are still yielding good stamps work. The pumping, stamping, and wind-up engines are all in good working order, and the yield of tin is very satisfactory. We shall send away for sale on Monday next about 15 tons of black tin.

DUNSELY WHEAL PHENIX.—Wm. Skewes, Wm. Richards, June 27: No doubt you will be gratified to learn that the new pitwork, which was commenced fixing some weeks since in the winze-shaft, is now completed, and it works well; the shaftmen have this week resumed sinking. I may say that no lode has been taken down in the shaft for nearly eight weeks past, and now we are sinking by the side of it to save cost; occasionally we take off a part of the lode to test its value; we hope to do this some day next week, and from indications of the lode when last taken down we feel justified in saying that when this lode is fully developed in depth it will prove a paying one. In the deep adit level, driving west of cross-cut, on the course of the lode, the lode is much the same as reported on last week, still showing kindly indications for tin.

DYLLIFFE.—E. Evans, E. Rogers, July 2: Dylliff Lode: At the 130 we are pushing forward towards the lode as far as possible. In the different parts of operation in this part of the mine there is no alteration since last report. Esgriged Lode: In the bottom of the 35 we have sunk a winze about 3 fms., and cross cut the lode. So far seen, it is worth 12s. per fathom. In consequence of the dry weather all dressing operations have been stopped since the 4th ult., but the change, we hope, will enable us to commence dressing again in a few days.

EAST BAYVILLE.—Richard Pryor and Son, Edward Adams, July 1: All the bargains throughout this mine are without change to notice since our last report.

EAST BLACK CROFT.—T. Cogger, J. Betty, July 2: The 108 fm. level steps, west of the winze, is without alteration since last report on, worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The steps in the back of No. 1 cross cut has improved, and is now worth 2½ tons of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The 98 end, driving east of shaft, has greatly improved since last week, and is now worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The winze east of shaft is producing about 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The winze west of shaft is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The old steps are equal to last report. The cross-cut driving north in the 22 has improved since last week; we have driven through some nice joints of lime and blende, and the ground is much softer. In consequence of the dry weather we have not been able to raise any ore, but hope to do so in a day or two as the weather has changed, and rain is coming down, and which we trust may continue.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 27: There is change to notice since our setting report.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 2: The lode in the 130, west of engine shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the 120 cross-cut north there is no change. The lode in the 110, west of engine shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 110, east of the engine shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. The steps above the 95 east is worth 12s. per fathom. The steps below the 85 east is worth 8s. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantrell, July 1: Fatwork: We are making good progress in sinking the new shaft below the 100 fm. level, where the lode is looking very well, and will produce 5 tons of tin per fathom for length of shaft (12 ft.). The west is worth 20s. per fathom. Tregonebris: The lode in the 34, east of main engine shaft, is worth 12s. per fathom. The 34 west is also worth 12s. per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—W. Verran, July 2: We are still making very fair dispatch in the 48 east towards the winze. I have set the men to hole to the winze, and shall try and accomplish it by the 25th inst. In the 18 west I expect at the end of 1 fm. more driving we shall cut right through the lode, where we expect to find it again productive. In the 35 east the ground is still very easy for progress, and is set at 5s. per fathom. Here we have a small branch of good ore showing, and are pushing it forward with dispatch. At Penryn I have found the run of lead lode and copper lode, and we shall commence to drive at once from the winze shaft, and expect to cut the copper lode during the present month, with only two men, at 6 or 7 fms. deep, which, judging from the gossan on the back, may show something of great prospective importance. We can then, if thought advisable, drive on this lode and intersect the lead lode.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, June 27: The sinking of King's engine-shaft below the 165 fm. level is progressing very satisfactorily, and is down 14 ft. below the level, in ground of a good description for the production of mineral. The lode in the 95 fathom level east is 5 ft. wide, producing very strong muddle, and good stones of ore. The lode in the steps in the back of the 70 fm. level is worth 14s. per fathom. All other points are without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, June 30: There is no change of importance to report in the 78, east or west; we are pushing on these ends, and look for early improvements. The rise in the back of the 78 west is worth 10s. per fathom; we have commenced to sink in the bottom of the middle level west to come down on this rise, and about 10s. per fathom, and hope to hole it in a week, which will make good ventilation, and open out a good piece of ground. The middle level west to surface, and we hope to resume the drive east near to the winze coming down from the 55, which we also expect to communicate in a short time; we shall then be driving away east of winze in a good lode of ore. The 65 east, on south branch, is worth 12s. per fathom; this is a branch gone off south, and may prove to be the main part of the lode going east, which is an important point to look at. In the 65 east, on the north part, the ground is very favourable, and the lode is a little improved, worth 5s. per fathom. The 52 east is in very favourable ground, but of no value at present. No change in the rise in the back of the north shaft. The steps throughout the mine continue to produce their usual quantities of ore, varying in value from 12s. to 25s. per fathom. Our last sale of ore, computed 240 tons, weighed off 246 tons, realising 1427l. 12s. 6d.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Wm. Edwards, July 2: The driving of the adit cut Merilyn vein looks very promising, also the Gorsedd lode seems to be changing its character, and promising good things. Full report for meeting.

GREAT WEST VAN.—James Roach, July 2: The mine is thoroughly drained of water, and we are at present busily engaged draining the accumulated ore-stuff, and in 48 fathom level to surface, and we hope to resume the drive east and west on Monday next; the lode in the form is very promising, and we expect to lead in paying quantities directly; the level is 9 ft. wide, containing lead ore the entire width, yielding 10 to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom; this is near the junction with Greene's lode, and where the valuable bunches of ore commenced in the levels above. In the 34 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, consisting of lime spar, gossan, and upwards of a ton of lead per fathom, and from which water percolates freely. The winze sunk under the level above is almost drained thereby. I think we shall get a good piece of ore ground here. Glishe's engine-shaft is now 18 fathoms under the 22. The steps in the roof of the 46 are producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. The steps in the roof of the 34 east is producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. The steps in the roof of the 34 west, east of winze, is producing 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The steps in the roof of the 22 west, east of winze, is producing 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The steps in the roof of the 22 west is producing 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. We shall send samples of 100 tons of lead to the smelting company on Monday next. Machinery all in good order and working well.

GWESTYNS CONSOLS.—William Pearce, July 1: Saturday last being our setting day I set the deep adit level to drive west on the north lode. The ground is much harder for driving and letting out a great deal of the heavy pressure of water that is issuing from the forebreast. I am led to believe we are getting near the junction of the great counter lode. The lode at present is 8 ft. wide, composed of clay, lime spar, prisms and spots of lead. We have driven in the past month 8 fms. 1 in.

HAKKYN DEEP LEVEL.—June 29: Saturday last being our setting day, we set the driving of the deep level, south west on the deep level vein, as usual, to four men, at 9s. per yard; this level is in a hard bar of limestone at present, and the lode is rather small and unproductive. There is a little water issuing from the present forebreast, and we should hope to reach much better ground soon and a more productive lode. We have set five tribute pitches to ten men, at 9s. per ton. There are two pitches below the 174, east of junction of Pant-y-Gwyn, two below the 174, north-east of junction in deep level vein, and one below the 148, south of north shaft, on Pant-y-Gwyn vein; as these pitches are in old workings we cannot tell how they will produce. The 174, east of junction, is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. We have now employed underground ten men on tribute and four on tubwork—total, fourteen miners. We shall have about 11 tons of clean ore on the mine in about a fortnight's time after washing up the tributers' ore, broken last week.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, July 2: Bailey's Shaft: The lode in the 150 west is 4 ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, muddle, and a little ore of both copper and tin. In the 140 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel. In the three steps in the back of the 140 west there is no alteration, the 140 west is worth 25s. per fathom, the 140 west is worth 25s. per fathom, and the 140 west is worth 25s. per fathom. We have now employed underground ten men on tribute and four on tubwork—total, fourteen miners. We shall have about 11 tons of clean ore on the mine in about a fortnight's time after washing up the tributers' ore, broken last week.

HOWE (Copper and Lead).—Wm. Waseley, July 2: There is no change in any part of the mine since our setting report.

ILLOGAN.—Richard Pryor, July 1: The shaftmen are making fair progress in the cutting down of the engine-shaft, and the engineers are getting on well with the putting in of the engine.

LADY CONSTANCE.—Wm. Waseley, July 2: The ground in the cross cut at Katie's shaft has greatly improved for driving and in appearance for ore since last week, and the men are now making very good progress. There is no change to notice in the drivings at the old shaft.

LADYWELL.—A. Waters, July 2: Everything going on here satisfactorily, and mine opening out well. Full report and setting list next week.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—Richard Pryor, Thomas Jenkins, Henry Vial, June 29: Phillips's engine-shaftmen continue to make good progress in the sinking of the shaft below the 88, where we have a splendid lode of tin. The lode in the 30 end, east of Thomas's shaft, is still further improved for copper, and all points being worked on at Broadgate are just the same as when last reported on. Our precipitating works continue to do well, and all things at surface are being pushed on with spirit.

NEW HENDRA.—William Rowe, June 27: Pay and Setting Report: The deep adit end is set to be driven for the month, by six men, at 8s. per fathom. During the past month's driving we have met with several small branches of capel, spotted with copper ore. The lode in the present end is producing stones of copper ore.

NEW SOUTH MERLYN.—R. Rowlands, July 2: I have no change since my last. Busy dressing lead ore.

NEW ROSEWANE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 27: The lode in the 101, west of Blackford's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 7s. per ton for tin. The lode in the 88, east of Blackford's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin and copper, and letting out a good deal of water from the south side. We have now placed the men to drive in that direction to intersect the south part of the lode. We are still driving north through the lode at the 46, west of Pool's shaft; the lode is large, and worth for tin 7s. per fathom. Some of the tribute pitches are looking very well, and we expect a better sale of tin next time.

NORTH LANEY.—R. Rowe, June 29: Since we commenced operations in September last, the bottom, or 121 fm. levels, have been driven south of north shaft 12 fms.; the lode was small and poor for the first 10 fms., but in the last two it has opened out to 3 ft. wide, and yielding saving stuff for lead. The driving north of shaft has been 19½ fms.; the last 4 fms. is in a lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The 110 is driven 37 fms. north of shaft, and the last 20 fms. is in ore ground, varying in value from ½ ton to 2 tons of lead per fathom; the lode in the end is now 3 ft. wide, and worth fully 2 tons per fathom; this is the furthest end north in the mine, excepting the adit level. Referring again to the 121 north it will be seen that the end is now entering upon a long run of ore ground, and may be increased to an unknown extent, judging from present prospects in the 110 end. I regret to say that owing to much dry weather the pump-wheel has not been able to keep the mine clear, and the water has risen as far as the 110. We have devised and are now carrying out a plan for attaching the drawing-wheel also to the pumps; when this is done we expect to be able to fork the water and keep the mine clear. We are of opinion that the ore ground discovered and now being opened out in the 110 may also be found ahead of the levels above, and with this view are driving the 84 north. Should we be so fortunate as to find there I shall consider the mine secured. The 84 north is driving north and south shaft, at and above the 60, we have during the present workings—that is, since September—opened out a good deal of ore ground that will pay well for working; it is now 10 fms. long, and by an operation now going on we

may shortly find it 2 fms. long, and with a chance of going up nearly to the surface. Turning up to the south part of the mine we have been driving the 60 south towards Loxley as a pioneer level, and since September have driven 27 fathoms. For the last 20 fms. the end has never been without ore, but not in paying quantities; the lode has averaged about 3 ft. wide, very regular, and letting out large quantities of water. The ore has chiefly been found in detached lumps, and never had any good as within the last few days, nor did the lode ever look so promising as now. Since last September—the time when the present company started operations—we have, in my opinion, developed enough to show that North LANEY is a mine of the first class, and the further enquiry required is mainly for raising and turning to profitable account the discoveries we have already and are now making; as a proof of this the produce for the last month or two has come well up towards meeting the working expenses of the mine, and all that appears necessary now to put the concern quickly into a profitable working condition is to open out and pursue with energy the discoveries we have already in hand, and as far as can be seen at present they may be boundless in depth and northwards under the Barule Mountain. To this end the north shaft should be sunk below the 121 without delay, besides carrying on the drivings with the utmost force we can put into them; and meantime I expect the returns will steadily increase. We have recently sold 45 tons of lead, and have over 20 tons beside dressed and undressed.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, July 2: The indications in the 40 fm. level cross-cut are splendid; the stuff drawn to surface is saturated with solution of copper. I am expecting to cut the lode immediately, and that rich.

NORTH TRELEIGH WOOD.—W. Treagay, July 2: The lode in the deep adit west is large and promising, producing good stones of tin. The present wet weather which we have had for a few days has prevented our making much progress in continuing westward, which will be carried out as soon as this improves.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—Richard Pryor and Son, July 1: The ground in the deep adit cross-cut is a little more spare for driving, and the end is letting out more water, as if near the lode. This end was again set on Saturday last, to six men, at 4s. per fathom.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—R. Unsworth, July 1: In the 46 cross-cut, at Rowe's shaft, we have cut some branches producing a little tin, dipping towards the lode, and letting out quantity of water; there is every reason to believe the lode is near at hand. In Jones's pitch, back of the 12, the lode is not so large, and is now about 1½ ft. wide, producing stamping stuff.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—R. Unsworth, July 2: We have cut the lode at the 46 bottom of Rowe's shaft. I find the lode is about 15 in. wide—a very promising lode, with a leader of very rich quality copper ore about 3 in. wide. This is about 15 fms. west of the course of copper that we had in bottom of the 30. No doubt we shall have a good piece of ground laid open shortly.

OLD TREBURETT.—Wm. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, July 1: We continue to make good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 50. We are glad to inform you the 70 north of shaft, on the 50, is looking very much improved, and may to day be valued at 15s. per fathom, with a kindly appearance to further improve; this is rather important. Other places much the same as last reported. If all goes well, we purpose to sample next week about our usual quantity of silver lead ores.

PARBOLA.—Wm. P. Tregeant, R. Richards, July 2: Since our last report we have sold 7 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. of black tin for 379l. 3s., making, since we put our 14 heads stamps to work on March 18, upwards of 24 tons black tin sold. On Saturday last we set four new pitches on the 10, so that we now have three pitches set to eight men, at 8s. 8d. in 1½; two pitches set to eight men, at 12s. 6d. in 1½; and two pitches set to four men, at 12s. 4d. in 1½. The standard tin given to the tributers was 45s. per ton. These pitches are all independent of the great deposit around the Cock shaft, which for the time, as we have no difficulty in keeping the stamps going from other places, we think it best to keep in reserve. We have not yet holed Blewett's shaft, but expect to do so within a day or two. We are pressing forward the necessary arrangements for procuring an extra supply of water, and next week we hope to be able to stamp full time, so that we will have all the time, as at present. We shall then be able to stamp large quantities of good average ore, which we cannot meddle with at all now, and these increased returns, we think will enable us to make good profits. But we must not expect any great excess during the present month, as the stamps will have to be stopped for some time while the arrangements for lifting the water are being completed. We have the satisfaction to add that the mine is looking well throughout, with a fair prospect of further improvement.

PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, June 29: Setting report: The steps at the intermediate level, over the 90, by six men, the month, at 6s. 10s. per fathom; the lode worth 6 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. Steps at the 80 west of cross-course, by eight men, at 6s. per fathom; lode very wide, and will yield 6 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of sulphur per fathom. Steps at the 80, near the cross-course, by six men, at 5s. per fathom; lode worth 5 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. Steps at the 65, west of cross-course, by six men, at 6s. per fathom; lode worth 5 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. Steps at the 65, west of winze, by six men, at 6s. per fathom; yielding 6 tons copper ore and 2 tons sulphur per fathom. Lode getting more settled, and working out, and we hope the quality of ore will improve as we stop westward. The steps in the bottom of the 65, east of winze, by six men, at 6s. per fathom. The lode here is getting wider, and will again yield 6 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. The 65, west of rise, by six men, at 6s. per fathom; lode worth 5 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of sulphur per fathom. The steps at the 65, west of rise, by six men, at 6s. per fathom; lode worth 6 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of sulphur per fathom. We have set eight tribute pitches to 14 men, at usual prices. All surface operations are going on very well, and the machinery is in good work order. We are now sampling the 100 tons of copper ore, and will send it to the smelter on Monday next.

PEDAN-DRE UNITED.—W. Treagay, Wm. Frideaux, John Pope, June 27: Sump: We have commenced driving the 160 fm. level cross-cut, and the ground being favourable expect to get on speedily. In the 150 west end the lode here (Martin's) is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 140 east winze the lode (Martin's) is worth 30s. per fathom. In the 140 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 18s. per fathom. In the 130 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 8s. per fathom. In the 120 west rise the lode (Martin's) is worth 14s. per fathom. Cobble's: In the 120 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 14s. per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 25s. per fathom. In the 80 west end the lode (north) is worth 15s. per fathom. In the 70 west end the lode (north) is worth 15s. per fathom. In the 60 west end (north) the lode is worth 14s. per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 25s. per fathom. Trevena's: In the 47 east the branches (Carloma) are worth 15s. per fathom. Critchley's: In the 20, sinking below this level the men are making good progress. In the 40, east of cross-cut, the ground is favourable, and good progress is being made. We sold on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at Charlton 12 tons 17 cwt. 2 lbs. of black tin at 58s. 15s. per ton = 756l. 8s. 8d. No other changes to report.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. H. Martin, July 2: The only change to cause remark since the last report is the rise in the back of the 170 fathom level, which has improved for tin.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, June 27: The 70 east end is producing some low-quality tinstuff in connection with the downright lode. There is no change worthy of notice in either the 70 east or the 60 west or in the 50 cross-cut north. The 50 west is worth 12s. per fathom, and a step over this level 8s. per fathom. In the eastern part of the mine the 50 west, on the south section of the lode, is worth 10s. per fathom, and three steps over this level are worth respectively 8s., 14s., 15s. per fathom. The 30 east, on the north lode, is producing some tinstuff, but not of much value. A step over this level is worth 12s. per fathom. At the Shop shaft a step below the 45 is worth 15s. per fathom. Other tubwork points are much the same as for some time past. The tribute pitches are not quite so well.

PENNERLEY.—W. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, July 1: Engine Shaft: There is in the back of the 130 east continues to produce good quantities of lead. The lode in rise in back of the 120 is at present small and hard for progress, but we are expecting a change. The same may be said of the winze sinking below the 80; and we hope the quality of ore will improve as we stop westward. The ground now in a few days to have this communication complete, the ground being so hard delaying progress. The lode in the 70 east, on Warrn Water lode, contains a little lead, and promising for an improvement. We have resumed the driving of this level west, and hope shortly to have to report a good lode, and a little in advance of ore going down in the steps in the back of the 70 east, and a little in advance of the lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 1½ ton of lead

driving, and put the men to make a small trial a little beyond the north and south point which comes into this level, and found a rib of spar in cutting through the footwall, with small spots of lead. I believe that a few days in this place will give satisfaction.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, July 2: Setting Report.—Roman Vein: The 95 to drive north of shaft cross-cut, by four men, at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The same level to drive south of No. 2 winze, by four men, at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. In No. 1 winze, 85, the slope north of winze, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 1 slope, south of winze, by four men, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 2 slope south, by four men, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 3 slope south, by four men, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, yielding 4 tons per fathom. In No. 2 winze, south of shaft, 50 and 85, the slope north of winze, by four men, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, worth 5 tons per fathom. The slope south of winze, by two men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom. The 85, Roman, south of caunter lode, by six men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, worth 3 tons per fathom. In No. 1 winze, 65 and 80, No. 1 slope, north of winze, by six men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 4 tons per fathom. No. 2 slope, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 3 tons per fathom. The slope south of winze, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 4 tons per fathom. In No. 3 winze, 65 and 80, the slope south of winze, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 4 tons per fathom. The slope north of winze, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 3 tons per fathom. The slope south of winze, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 3 tons per fathom. In No. 4 winze, 65 and 80, the slope south of winze, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom, worth 4 tons per fathom. No. 5 winze to sink below the middle lode, north of caunter lode, by six men, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode worth 7 tons per fathom. The winze to sink below the 80, on east lode, south of Glover's cross-cut, by four men, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. The slope in the back of the level, north of cross-cut, by two men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., worth 1 ton per fm. Corfield's Shaft, Roman Lode: The 80 to drive north of shaft, by six men, at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode worth 4 tons per fathom. This end is now within about 4 fms. of meeting the 80 coming from engine shaft; when these meet we shall have a section of rich ore ground opened ready for stopping 45 fms. by 14 fms. high—630 cubic fathoms, and worth on an average 5 tons per fathom, and therefore containing 3150 tons lead ore. We hope to sink Corfield's (which is in the centre of the above rich section of ore ground) to the 95 by the time that level comes up from the engine shaft, and so open out reserves in advance of the stopes. No. 1 winze, south of Corfield's 65, to middle level stop, north of winze, by four men, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; worth 6 tons per fathom. Slope south of ditto, by two men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; worth 4 tons per fathom. The 65 fathom level south, to drive south of No. 2 winze, by six men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; worth 5 tons per fathom. No. 1 slope, south of the said winze, by four men, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom; now worth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom. No. 2 slope, south of ditto, by four men, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom; worth 3 tons per fathom. No. 3 slope, south of ditto, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; worth 4 tons per fathom. The new shaft engine-shaft to sink below the 50, by nine men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The shallow adit, or tramway, from dressing-floors to new shaft, by four men, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom. There is yet no sign of any material change in the weather, and our water supply gets from bad to worse. Until rain comes we must submit to the difficulty, there being no other supply to look to. We have to pump out 200 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende for sale on Thursday next. We have not been able to dress any slime for a month, for want of water, and about one-third of the mine's yield of ore is got out of this department.

ROCKHOPE VALLEY.—D. Brown, June 29: Setting Report: No. 1 slope in the back of the 15 fm. level, by four men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., worth 15 cwt. per fathom. No. 2 slope in back of the 15, by four men, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., worth 1 ton per fathom. Rise in the back of the 15, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., worth 25 cwt. per fathom. Driving the adit level, by four men, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm., worth 8 cwt. per fathom. In the winze cut, commencing from the Church lode, to the 40, by four men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. I may just remark here that the Church lode, in the east and west lode, and has never been opened upon in any place except from the 15, at which point 37 fms. was driven on a rich lode, when we came to a twitch, and, not being allowed capital to proceed further, nothing more has been done since. I expect where I have commenced to cross cut that the lode will be seen in about six weeks from this date. I have also commenced to cut out in side of the 25, to open out preparatory to commencing sinking a winze 51 fathoms from shaft, and 28 fathoms east of the winze to sink below the 12, by four men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. To stop the lode to communicate with the winze, already sunk 12 fms. 2 ft., by six men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. I cannot set this before Thursday next. I have eight men now engaged changing the pitwork. At surface we have got the old shafting fixed which used to be applied to drive jiggers from the double engine. We can now jig by water or steam. I can now sample regularly. I expect to be able to report further progress next week.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—William Bughehole, J. White, July 2: Since our general meeting of shareholders good progress has been made in sinking the new flat rod shaft on the middle lode at Goble Pelas. The lode in the bottom of the shaft presents a strong and masterly appearance, and is worth 90 per fathom. The 16 driving west of this shaft is opening out tribute ground. The 16 east is in confused ground, and as this level goes east will become very shallow we have thought it best to suspend it. The tribute pitches on this lode are looking pretty well.—North Caribona: The lode in this carbons has been a little confused for the past week, but we are happy to say that it is again showing signs of improvement; it is now 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and worth 400 per fathom. Nos. 2 and 3 cross cuts, east of the carbons, are worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the back of the 80, south of Ransom shaft, we have commenced to stop the lode west of the 80, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. Other parts of the mine are without change to notice.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—William Rich, James Knottwell, July 1: The lode in the 164 west is 5 ft. wide, carrying a little tin. The lode in the 164 east carries stones of copper and low quality tinstone; we are forcing on this end by six men, with the view of reaching the tin ground seen further east. The part of the lode carried in the 150 east is worth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; we think the most valuable part of the lode is standing north of the 150, and will be proved by stopping. The stopes in the back of the 150, east and west of cross-course, are disordered by it for the time. The lode in the stopes west of winze is fully 15 ft. wide, and worth for the width 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 130, east of winze, is worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.

SOUTH DARREN.—John Boundy, W. H. Boundy, June 30: Setting Report: Owing to the dry weather we have not had sufficient water to keep the pumping wheel going both night and day, so the 90 and 80 ends are still, we are sorry to say, under water. We had some nice showers of rain yesterday, and it is to be hoped that we shall now have enough water to fork the mine again soon. To stop the back over the 80 west, from the shaft, by six men, at 80s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. To stop the back over the 80 west, from the winze, by six men, at 85s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. To stop the back over the 70 west, by eight men, at 100s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. To stop the back over the 70 west, from the winze, by six men, at 85s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. To stop the back over the 70 west, by four men, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 70 end will be let to drive as soon as we can get the staff cleared out from the level. We shall now make preparations to sink a winze below the 60 to ventilate the 70 end, which is very much wanted. We have put on a new pair of roller shells, and with the present supply of water we are engaged in crushing the large pile of ragings on the floors. The carpenter and smith are engaged in repairing the wheels and putting things in good order.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—J. W. Powning, July 2: Shelfe: The end driving south from the deep adit cross-cut towards costean pit is now forth 5 fms. I see no alteration worthy of remark for some time past; re-set to six men, the month, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Shelfe: The masons are getting on very satisfactorily with the building of the new engine house. Loadings, &c., and all other work are being pushed on as fast as possible. The whole of the engine and boiler, purchased from the North Tankerville Company, are safely on the mine.

SOUTH ROSKEAR.—John Brenton, James Hosking, June 29: Gregory's Engine-Shaft: The pitwork has been fixed complete to the 135. Both east and west of this shaft at the 95, 105, 115, and 125 fm. levels, there are arches of ground and stopes which could be worked at a profit, but are not being worked at present in consequence of the anticipated letting down of the eastern water at the 80. We think it unsafe to put men in these levels till the water is let down, and moreover men are unwilling to work there. The 80 is being driven eastward by eight men, at the rate of 5 ft. per week; the water continues to flow from the end, but not in increasing quantities. In accordance with your instructions, Gregory's shaftmen are employed in constructing flat-rods from the 28 winding-engine to Dunkin's shaft in order to drop a lift from the 60 to the 80 in the eastern workings. When the water is drawn out we shall proceed to dial the ground and ascertain where to hole the 80 through. We are pleased to say that at the 50, east of Vivian's shaft, the north part of the lode will produce 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of good copper ore per fathom. This part of the lode improves on, and as there is a large section of ground standing we are expecting an important improvement. The stopes at the 20, working by four men, are improved, being now worth 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in the other stopes and pitches.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldworthy, July 1: In the 72 cross-cut south the ground is getting harder than we calculated on, consequently our progress is slow. In the 72 north no lode has been taken down; the men have been laying down tramroad, and are now despatching the lode. In the 60 south, on North Hove lode, the lode is composed of friable spar, blende, and blende, and is very promising. The same remark will apply to the north end. The lode in the 40 south is not so congenial at present; it is disordered by a large floor of spar. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—Wm. Vivian, July 2: The engine shaft is now 11 fms. below the 60; we hope to get it down to the 72 in two or three weeks from this time. We then propose to drive south to intersect Wheel Kitty rich tin lode in the 72. In the winze sinking below the 48, with six men, at 90 per fathom, the lode is poor at present. The stopes in the back of the 48 are worth 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom—stopping at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The tribute in the 26 fm. level is producing some good tinstone.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, June 30: The whole of the bargain throughout this mine are without alteration worthy of notice since our last report.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, June 29: Watson's shaft is down, and we have commenced driving the 152 east and west on the hanging wall or north part of Tankerville lode; each end is at present worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, but as we know that (owing to the dip of the ore ground) we are now in the twelfth into Purslow's and Brodwin's runs of lead. This level will prove Tankerville lode east and west to the shale, and the side lode to the boundary of the sett southwards. We believe there is ground enough opened in depth to last the company for a long period, and we shall now pay attention to extending the workings lengthwise and sideways, as well as to deepening the shaft. We calculate that the side lode standing to the south of the shaft will be found in junction with Tankerville (the north part of) lode in the 152 west, (say) 10 fathoms from shaft; it is at this point that a great deal of ore may be expected. In the 140, 7 fms. west of shaft, we are driving south to cut No. 1 side lode, and expect to reach it in 9 to 12 feet further cross-cutting. No. 1 slope in the 140 cut, is worth 2 tons per fathom. No. 2 slope in same level, east of winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The rise in No. 3, on No. 1 side lode, is worth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per fathom. The 130, driving not yet into any lode of importance north of what we called Robert's vein. We sides (parallel) lodes within 10 fms. of it. In the 120, east and west of cross-cut, proving as we advance. The strong foot level, west of shaft, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The No. 1 side lode in the 110, east and west of cross-cut, west of shaft, is worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom. In the 100 west we have cut south into a lode worth 2 tons per fathom as far as we have gone, but there is more lode and ore yet

to cut through; this looks like the lode in the 130 and 120 cross-cuts. We are also cross-cutting in the 100 near the shaft, and hope to meet with something good east of shaft. The side lode east and west of the 92 cross-cut (which goes out 6 fms. east of shaft) is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 82, driving west of shaft, on north part of Tankerville lode, is worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the 74, west of Watson's, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The level going east and west of new cross-cut in the 74, on No. 1 side lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom. We are rising in the 74, on old lode, which is yielding stones of ore; this is a trial pit, and we expect to meet with the dip of the ore ground as we go up. We are also driving west of old shaft on a part of the great barytes lode, and are pleased to find that good stones of lead ore are beginning to show themselves. We have been almost at a stand with the dressing for want of water, and although it rained to-day, and at one time looked in earnest, still the weather is again as fine as ever.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, July 2: The lode in the 152, east and west of Watson's shaft, is improved since we commenced driving it, and each end seems likely to further improve. There is a splendid cavity in the east end, into which we can see for a good distance. Splendid large cubes of lead coat the sides of the rough, and we calculate on something of worth in 6 ft. further driving. The sides in the 130, 120, 110, 100, 92, and 74 are opening out very encouraging, and time only is required to open out stoping ground that will do us much good. Stopes, &c., yielding as for some time past. Full report and setting-list next week.

THREE CROSSES COLLIERY.—Lewis L. Bowen: I am very happy to inform you that the coal is improving in driving to East Ward; the next heading is also in very good coal, and is now dry, and I have no doubt as the headings proceed the colliery will be able to produce a large output of good quality coal.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, W. Goldworthy, July 1: As we get further into the lode in the 44, east of the cross-course, we find it produces better stones of tin, and as far as seen is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 34, under Harris's winze, is looking much the same as when last reported, worth 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

TREVAIRACK.—James Peck, July 1: The lode in sinking the engine-shaft below the 60 has increased in size, and is now fully 2 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, and letting out water freely. In the 60 east the lode has the same appearance as last reported. In the 48 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The new plunger-lift and the pitwork are in good working order, and the men making good progress in sinking the engine shaft.

TYLLWYD.—J. Paul, July 2: During the past week we have driven on the cross-cut south in the 20 about 3 ft. We last night cut into a branch of ore about 4 in. wide; this is apparently on the south wall, which we have been expecting for some time. We have not yet opened out this branch from top to bottom of the level, but as far as seen it will produce fully 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; this will no doubt improve daily. I may here say that from the influx of water in this place it is no doubt draining it in the shaft at the mouth of the level, as the water in the same is sinking fast; here, as anticipated, we have a good run of ore ground before us. This is a very material improvement in the property. The south-west lode is producing as before reported, yielding 1 ton 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. All other things going on well.

VAN CONSOLS.—Reed, W. T. White, July 2: We are making good progress in driving cross-cut from main shaft to the lode, which is now advanced 4 fms., and we expect to reach the lode at this point in about three weeks, in time for the general meeting, when I expect to report a rich course of ore, of which there is every probability, and which will greatly enhance the value of the mine; the operations and value of the lode continues the same as last advised. In No. 3 winze, above 8, 6, and 5 tons of lead respectively. No. 2 winze, under the 15, contains a mass of highly crystallized carbonate of baryta, which is always more or less connected with deposits of lead. The slope in back of the 15 is producing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead per fathom. The slope west of above, in roof of same level, is yielding 10 tons of splendid carbonate of baryta weekly. No alteration elsewhere, dressing of lead and baryta going forward as fast as possible. We have 100 tons of lead for sale on Monday next, and 500 tons of excellent sulphate of baryta, perfectly white, and are daily adding to our stock.

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—R. Harvey, July 2: The sinking of Hamilton's engine-shaft below the 24 is progressing well. We have now plenty of water for the work-

ing of this mine, and have begun to draw the stuff broken from the shaft which has accumulated in the 24 level for the past three months, when this cleared we shall draw the orestuff broken in the 10, east and west of shaft. The whole of the machinery is in good condition, and working well; and I trust now to proceed with the working of this mine without further interruption. The pumping wheel in western mine is working at the rate of 10 strokes a minute, and forking water well; and, unless any unforeseen accident occurs, I hope to have the water in fork in the 10 fm. level in about a fortnight from this date. I am pleased to inform you the reservoir is now full of water, consequently things, on the whole, are looking more encouraging than some time past.

WEST GOLDFIELD.—A. Pope, July 1: Setting report for four weeks ending July 24: Pressure shaft is being sunk as fast as possible with nine men; 2 ft. 6 in. below the 50. The 50, to drive east of the caunter on Pink lode, by four men, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 50, to drive west of the caunter on Pink lode, by two men, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode producing good stones of tin. The 50, to drive south-east of Pressure shaft on the caunter lode, by two men, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, yielding good tin. Two stopes in the back of this level, to ten men, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom; lode worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. I have put the men that were driving this level north-west of Pressure shaft, also the men that were stoping the back of the level, to strip down a piece of ground that is standing by the side of the level and stop containing several branches, all of which produce good work for tin; this is not set, as I cannot tell how far those branches will extend in that direction. The 40, to drive north-west of Pressure shaft on the caunter lode, by two men, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fathom; lode worth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 20, to drive south-east of Pressure shaft on the caunter lode, by two men, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, yielding good tin. The deep adit level, to drive south-east of Vivian's shaft on the caunter lode, to two men, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. Four tribute pitches, to twelve men, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 17. Two tribute pitches, to four men, at 10s. in 17. Twelve tribute pitches, to 22 men, at 11s. in 17, at a standard of 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton for the tin. We have reached the bottom of Cobler's shaft, and cleaned up part of the stopes, as far as I can judge of, if the lode is worth about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, there is a little water in the bottom of the stopes, but I think we had better secure the collar of the shaft, and set up a horse-whim on it.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skevis, Noah Coward, July 2: West Maria Lode: The sinking of Illeford's shaft by the side of the lode, since the last general meeting the lode in the 93 west has been taken down in the end, and still continues to be worth 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The men are now driving by its side. The lode in the stopes in back and bottom of the 93 west is worth respectively 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The machinery throughout the mine is working well.

WEST MILLUR.—Wm. Francis, July 2: We have now completed our drawing apparatus, and have cleared the leads to surface. The cross cut south from West Meadow shaft is progressing satisfactorily.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, June 29: The sinking of boundary shaft is now in regular course of sinking again, and we hope to be able to keep the winding-engine at work clearing away the stuff from the men. To get water for feed we have had to sink a pit on the mountain, and send the water down to the boiler with a hand-pump. The 50, south of shaft, is worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lead ore per fathom. The winze below the 46, south of the 50 fm. level end, is worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom. The 46 south is in a lode 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. The 46 fm. level cross-cut, towards Lawrence's, is not yet west to the 40.

WEST WHEAL GORLAND.—J. Mayne, July 2: Good progress is being made in the sinking of the engine-shaft, the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, and showing indication of improvement. We purpose sinking this shaft 5 fms. deeper, which we set on Saturday; this is now being pushed on with a full staff of men very vigorously, to enable us as soon as the ground is sunk to effect a communication with the western tin ground. I am pleased to inform you that we have reached the bottom of the old workings, which is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms. below the 30; we have cleared for 15 ft. in length, 7 ft. in the western end, and 8 ft. wide, and as far east as it is cleared it is 9 ft. wide. We broke a small quantity of the tinstuff from the bottom, and it turned out exceedingly well, thus showing as soon as we can work on it it will be found valuable. I cannot exactly inform you of the real value of the lode until a large quantity is broken therefrom; this we shall not be able to do for a short time, as we purpose as soon as convenient, when the present stopes of ground is taken down, which is about 9 ft. above the bottom, where the lode is worth 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom, to drive a level west, also clear and secure eastward, with the view of getting the ground left by the old workers, where we also expect to find a good lode. When this communication is effected our facilities for breaking and drawing the stuff will be more advantageous and inexpensive than at present. The lode cut in the cross-cut north, driving east, is increasing in size, and worth fully 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. There is no change requiring any further remark.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 2: Setting Report: Taylor's Shaft: Taylor's shaftmen to cut ground for rods and pumps, and securing shaft above the 65, &c. In the 125 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of good ore per fathom. In the 115 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of good ore per fathom. In the 95 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 85 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 12 tons of ore per fathom. In the rise in the 85 the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of ore per fathom. In the 75 west the lode is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, yielding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 125 west the lode is yielding 7 tons of ore per fathom, worth 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the stopes in the 85 west the lode is yielding 10 tons of ore per fathom, worth 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. —Richards's Shaft: In the 65 west the lode is 18 in. wide, with a little ore, but nothing of value. The 65 level is rising 11 in. under the lode. In the 55 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. In the stopes in the back of the 55 east the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the middle level east the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The middle level to drive east: lode 18 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.

WHEAL ARGUS.—T. Trahair, July 1: The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20, east of skip-shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 10, west of Collyer's shaft, on the Elsie lode, is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin. The other pitches in the mine are looking just as last reported.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLES.—Wm. Oats, Paul Prisk, June 29: Setting Report:—At our survey on Friday last we set the following bargains:—A contract to six men, to complete the taking down of a piece of ground from the cross-cut driven north to the eastern end of Wheal Cook engine shaft, for the sum of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; when this is completed we shall be in a position to drive on the north lode, which is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, and producing moderate quantities of tinstuff. The lode is 2 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and opening out good tribute ground. Judging from appearances in the level above, we may expect an improvement shortly; consequently we have increased the number of men from two to four. The 15 to drive east of eastern shaft, by four men, one month, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and producing good stamping work; we are daily expecting an improvement here. The new shaft on south lode is about completed to the shallow adit level, but there is another branch brought in by the old workers about 100 yds. from the shaft, which is yielding 10 tons of lead ore per fathom. The ground about this lode and the part of the lode left by the former workers are of the most encouraging description. We have now set a contract to six men and three boys, to complete the same to the deep adit for the sum of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

And 19 pitches to 53 men and boys, at tributes varying from 12s. to 15s. in 17, at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton for tin.

WHEAL COATES.—W. H. Martin, July 1: The ground in the engine-shaft is without change of importance to notice. The winze is down 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 20. After sinking 3 adits, further we shall cross cut the south part; the lode contains more than 1000 tons of lead, with good stones of tin. The stopes are much the same as last reported. A branch in the 10, behind the ladder winze, produces rich stones of tin.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, July 1: The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 120, east of Cook's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the stopes in back of the 120 east we are desling the lode. In the 108 east the lode is still in a disordered state, being not yet out of the influence of the cross-courses. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 108 is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The ground in the 75 cross-cut north is without change since last reported. The lode in the 72 east contains small and poor. During the past week we have been driving by side of the lode in this (48 east) and shall begin to take down to-morrow.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, June 27: The lode in the new shaft sinking below the 150 is 2 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. The rise above the 150, on the South Cornudow lode, is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze sinking below the 140 is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The rise above the 140, east of the cross-cut, is looking just the same, and is worth fully 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The north shaft sinking below the 120, on the old lode, is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the 120, east of the north shaft, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and worth 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The stopes above the 120 east are worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom respectively. The lode in the 110, east of north shaft, is worth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 2: There is no change to notice since our report of Saturday last.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, John Williams, June 27: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The plat at the 12 is not yet completed in consequence of a breakage in the engine-shaft causing a let from the water being in; the water is again in fork, and the men progressing steadily for the completion of same. The lode in the 142, driving north on the caunter, is worth for tin 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the 142, driving east of shaft, is producing stones of tin. In the 142, driving south, we have hard patches of capel, which indicates our nearing the lode. In the 130, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the 130, driving east of shaft, no lode has been taken up during the week; the same remark will also apply to the 118 west, and the winze sinking below the 106. The lode in the 106, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving east of shaft, is producing good saving work for the stamps. We have no change to report in the rest of the mine.

WHEAL RUBY.—J. Richards, July 1: In driving the adit level west on the main lode the ground is harder than for some weeks past. The lode, however, is opening large. We are now carrying 3 ft. of it on the south side, and how much larger the lode is I cannot say, as we have seen no north wall yet. There are still cross veins intersecting the lode, which keep it in an unsettled state. Nevertheless, the appearance of the lode and its quantities are improving, and I am looking out for a good discovery of tin as we approach the granite. I have not seen such a strong and massive lode in fine ground before, and one from which good result may be expected for a very long time.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Bray, July 2: The lode in the 25 is a little disordered by a small cross-course. I believe it is only temporary. The lode in the winze below this level is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the said level is worth 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 25 is 4 ft. wide, very promising. The lode in the stopes below the 25, east of Matthew's winze, is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stopes west of winze is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The lode in the stopes below the adit level, west of winze, is worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. This month we shall sink 100 tons.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coode, jun., June 27: The 80, east of King's shaft, is worth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 100, east of King's, is worth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 110 east is worth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 120 east is worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 140, towards King's shaft, yields a little tin. The 150, east of Gooding's, is worth 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 160, east of engine-shaft, is worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 160 west is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 130, towards Hind's shaft, is in very hard clay. We are sinking Hind's shaft below the 80, by six men, at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. We hope to make the incline shaft complete to bottom in two or three weeks.

VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

June 30.—As under, I beg to forward you my monthly report upon this mine. Seaham's engine-shaft is now in good course of sinking below the 75. The 75, west of shaft, is pushed forward by a full pair of men; the end at present is not looking quite so well, as we have reached the point at which the 60 and 45 also showed a falling off for a few fathoms, but afterwards opened out again; the end at present is worth about 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom for lead ore. We have now a pair of men crossing south from this level to communicate with the winze sinking below the 60. We hope to effect a communication in about a fortnight, when we shall have ample ventilation to resume the driving of the 75, east of shaft. The 60 is now extended 26 fms. west of Seaham's shaft; the lode here is worth 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cubic fathom for the part carried. The winze sinking below this level, at a point 11 fms. west of shaft, is down 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms.; 3 ft. more will put it deep enough to communicate with the cross-cut (before

VI CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; **BOILERS** from 6 to 12 tons each; **PITWORK** of all sizes; **CORNISH RUBBERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES;** and other **MATERIALS** in general use in Mines, &c.
EAST CARN BREA REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

STEELYARD INDICATORS.—Having been informed that there have been some enquiries in the Journal asking who were the makers of Steelyard Indicators, through a short article that appeared in April last in your columns, we beg to state that we are the sole makers of MacKenzie's Steelyard Indicators, and we shall be happy to give any information your correspondents may require.—SAMUEL LAMONT AND CO., *Abbott's Engine Works, Finsbury, July 1.*

LIGHTING MINES.—We have a letter for Mr. Browning, referred to in the article on Miners' Lamps, in the Supplement to last week's Journal. It can be obtained on application at our office.

Received.—"H. D. H."—"E. J." (San Francisco)—"W. H. B."—"I. L."—"Reader" (Greenwich)—"M."—"Shareholder" (Van Consoles) should apply at the office—"R. W. B."—"Curator" next week—"N. T."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 4, 1874.

THE DUKINFIELD COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

"That the primary cause of the explosion in the Astley Deep Pit was the blocking up of the mouth leading to the Smithy Mine. That this was an act of gross ignorance or wilful negligence, and was effected during Mr. Walslow's management, and with the knowledge of David Holmes. That there is no reliable evidence by whose orders this was done. That the secondary cause of the explosion or explosions was the unsafe condition of the Half-Moon tunnel, owing to the insufficient timbering. That there is evidence that the Astley Deep Pit was, from the retirement of Mr. Ray to the dismissal of Mr. Walslow, in a state of complete anarchy, owing to the interference of Mr. Benjamin Ashton and his constituting conflicting authorities in the mine. The jury consider that there is distinct evidence as to the employment of incompetent persons, and placing them in authority. That the evidence of the authorities in the pit has been given with great hesitation, and with the evident desire to conceal important facts. This remark applies especially to the evidence of the underlookers, Holmes and Elce. That the underlookers failed in their duty in concealing from Mr. Hilton when he entered on the management of the mine important facts, especially in reference to the fire in 1865, and when Mr. Hilton became acquainted with the fact of the fire, and of a cavity in 1872, in not giving him a complete history of what had been done; and that Mr. Hilton failed in his duty in not thoroughly investigating the condition of the Half-Moon tunnel and the manner in which the fire in 1865 was dealt with. That Samuel Higginbottom was guilty of great indiscretion in failing to fill up the cavity and in blocking up the Smithy Mine. The jury desire to express their strong opinion that the present system of inspection is imperfect, and requires full enquiry, with a view to amendment. That the deaths of these fellow names of the deceased resulted from the explosion of fire damp. That Charles Jones met with his death from choke-damp, in his generous efforts to save the lives of his fellow-workmen."

Essentially a personal, and by no means a practical, verdict is that which the jury have returned concerning the Dukinfield explosion. To drag in as many names as possible, to administer the law as evenly as they could over all who have been in any way connected with the management, seems to have been far more their object than has been any attempt to draw useful lessons from this dreadful disaster, or to make suggestions which should in the times to come prevent similar catastrophes. Eminently unsatisfactory and barren, blaming everybody, from the veteran Inspector of mines for the district to the humblest official at the colliery, yet attaching no atom of responsibility, and giving men who have charge of mines and miners, and who have looked earnestly and anxiously forward to the outcome of the "special and searching enquiry" promised by the Government, no hints whereby they may be benefited; no help, only a horrid dread of being subject to the unmerciful and incompetent criticism of such a tribunal.

Evidently the jury have felt it their duty to say something to the Government in return for the paternal care Her Majesty's administrators showed in sending the Recorder of Chester to the enquiry; and in what they say in this respect is to be found the only suggestion they make after their long enquiry. They hold a strong opinion, it appears, that the present system of inspection is imperfect, and requires full enquiry with a view to amendment; but how they have arrived at this opinion, and on what ground it is based, is not stated, and must be a puzzle to everyone who has paid any attention to the enquiry. Why, there has hardly been a single question asked upon the point, and throughout the whole of the evidence not a single expression of opinion has been elicited from any of the witnesses—save Mr. WYNNER, the Inspector for the district, and from him not a word was obtained in support of the suggestion the jury make. He said his district was not too large, and he distinctly placed himself in opposition to more inspection, on the ground—the good sound substantial ground—that more inspection would simply mean more Government responsibility, and less responsibility on the part of mine owners and mine managers. The fact remains, therefore, that the only suggestion the jury make is dead against the only evidence they had on the point.

There is, of course, another way in which this suggestion may have arisen, and the question naturally arises, Would additional inspection have prevented this disaster? If the jury thought this, why did they not say so? Probably they would have said so if they could, but they knew, and every sane man who had looked into the facts of the case knew, that no amount of inspection could have saved the lives of those poor men. Can there be any doubt, then, that this suggestion as to inspection is dragged in by fussy men, merely to give an additional tinge of sensationalism to what is essentially a sensational verdict?

Barring this miserable and uncalled-for suggestion, what is there in the verdict? Hard words and pedantic phrases mainly. Clearly had the jurors been in charge of the pit this accident would not have happened. It was a rare opportunity: the eccentric owner of the colliery is by no means a popular man—specially unpopular, it seemed, to some of the jurors; and evidently, although a Justice of the Peace for the county of Chester, a man who, in their opinion, is not to be believed upon his oath. It is noteworthy that the jury limit the period of "complete anarchy" to the time that elapsed "from the retirement of Mr. Ray to the dismissal of Mr. Walslow." Anarchy, therefore, has not prevailed since the present manager came—is there no word of praise for him? No; he failed in his duty, because he did not thoroughly investigate the condition of the Half-Moon tunnel, and the way in which a fire that took place nine years ago had been dealt with. Censure could not reach him as to the discipline of the mine, as to its ventilation, or as to his ability generally, and so the jury had to hunt for a reason why he should be blamed, and dragged into the verdict, and the only reason they could find was that he had not, as they thought he ought to have done, assumed that the managers who preceded him were fools, and had not been able to deal with a colliery fire. He was told the fire was properly out, and he had this information from one who had been an officer of the pit when the fire took place. The absurdity of supposing that a new manager should be compelled to institute a "full and searching" enquiry as to how every fall and fire that has taken place in the pit for the previous ten years has been dealt with will be very evident to all mining managers. But Mr. HILTON, because he did not do this, and for no other reason, is dragged in for censure, notwithstanding the fact that he had rescued the pit from anarchy, and had received nothing but the highest praise from nearly every scientific witness called.

Let it not be supposed that there was no ground for blame concerning this explosion. There had been a terrible blunder, set forth in the first clause of the verdict, and had the jury been content to deal with this, and to give publicity to such practical suggestions for the avoidance of similar accidents in future, they would have deserved well of their country. As it is, they have proved too much; they have so used their strength that the exhibition of it has made them contemptible.

A word as to the manner in which the verdict was concocted

Years ago the writer of this article was interested in the result of an inquest on a colliery explosion, whereby more lives had been lost than in this case. It had reached the last day of the inquest. The Coroner, reserving to himself the last day for summing-up, had prepared an elaborate synopsis of the evidence. Duly had he delivered it, and bade the jury depart to consider their verdict, and in the orthodox terms he had sworn a constable to take charge of the jury while they deliberated as to what the issue should be. The jury were not long absent, and on their return into Court they produced a verdict elaborately engrossed, evidently the work of an attorney's clerk, who had produced the document at a few hours' notice. "Why," said the learned and venerable Coroner, "it could not have been written in the time you were absent." "No," said the foreman, "it was prepared a fortnight ago." The Coroner looked amazed; clearly his elaborate summing-up had been of no effect, the jury had formed an opinion of their own, and they were determined it should become public property. Has it been so in the Dukinfield case? Is it a fact that before the Coroner's summing-up a verdict had been drafted and made ready for the acceptance of the jurors? Is it true that more than one of the jurymen absolutely declined to follow the lead of their foreman—an occasional Deputy-Chairman of Petty Sessions—and were so determined to have an opinion of their own that they refused to give the verdict? At a glance the verdict is too elaborate, too self-contained, to have been the product of a few moments' deliberation, and it unquestionably has so much the style of the foreman and his clique that it flavours rather of the library and the tobacco-pipe than of the restrained and orthodox chaplain in which it was supposed to have originated.

As to the Court, the opinion expressed a few weeks ago held good. The Coroner maintained its dignity to the end; only one mistake he made, but it was a serious one. He charged the jury to return a verdict which should be "satisfactory not only to Her Majesty's Government, but to the public generally." In this he made a blunder; unquestionably the Government were represented as prosecutors, and the direction of the Coroner implied that it was the duty of the jury to find for the Crown. They did not, or they would not have implicated the Government Inspectors, but that they did not is no fault of the Coroner.

One great lesson is to be learnt from the inquest, and it was contained in the article that appeared in the Journal a few weeks ago. The constitution of the tribunal is disgracefully defective. Had this been a shipping case, and had Mr. HILTON been commander of a ship that had been lost, he would have received back his certificate, with a highly complimentary speech. Had it been a railway case, Capt. TYLER or Col. NICHOLSON would have, no doubt, thought it their duty to administer a censure to the officials who, in times gone by, had administered the affairs of the colliery, but to the present management they would have given, as was most justly due, the highest tribute of praise; but, as it happened to be a colliery case, which rested wholly on the verdict of an irresponsible tribunal, whose technical knowledge had been wholly acquired in the course of the enquiry, they were affected by local influences, and that any desire they might have "to do justice between the parties"—as the foreman expressed it—was warped by their local influence, and by the suspicion that a strong verdict was expected by their neighbours.

Never has a colliery inquest given greater grounds for the expression of the hope that the time is not far distant when accidents of this kind, as in the case with railway and shipping accidents, may be left to be dealt with by a technically competent tribunal. The enquiry closed with expressions of acknowledgment on the part of the Coroner and jury towards Mr. LLOYD (who appeared as Government counsel on the occasion), to the Government Inspectors, and to the professional gentlemen engaged in the case—Mr. MACKELL PEACE (specially retained), who throughout conducted the case for the colliery proprietors; Mr. J. LORD, who appeared for the relatives of the deceased; Mr. W. C. LORD, who represented the manager of the colliery; and Mr. MELLON, who appeared on behalf of Mr. WALSHAW, formerly manager of the colliery.

THE DUKINFIELD EXPLOSION.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. SIDEBOTTOM asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he had received the report of the inquest on the persons unfortunately killed in the explosion at the Astley Deep Pit Colliery in Dukinfield, in April last; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government would give facilities for a discussion of the subject and of the motion relative to colliery inspection, of which notice had been given.—Mr. CROSS said that, in accordance with a promise given, he instructed Mr. WYNNER, Inspector of Mines for the district in which the colliery was situated, together with a neighbouring Inspector, to attend the Coroner's inquest, and Mr. Horatio Lloyd, a barrister of considerable experience, was also retained to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Government. The inquest had been concluded, but he had not as yet received the formal report of the Coroner, nor had he had time to carefully examine the reports of all the other gentlemen he had named. He was not able, therefore, to state at present the course which Government would pursue, but he hoped to be able to do this in the course of a few days.

COMPANIES WITHOUT CAPITAL—QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS BY VENDORS.

An important and interesting case, wherein the directors of the Peat Coal and Charcoal Company were charged with conspiracy to defraud, was part heard before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and will doubtless be turned to useful account for the protection of the public hereafter by suggesting very necessary legislative modifications in the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, under which the mode of procedure in connection with the formation of companies complained of is rather encouraged than otherwise. JULES and MAURICE RANSELOT, and FRANCIS K. DRUMMOND, of Fenchurch-street, City; GODSALL FRED. JOHNSON, of South Lodge, Chelsfield, Kent; and Lieut.-Col. EDWARD ELLERMAN, of 45, Warwick-road, directors and officers of the company in question, were summoned at the instance of a shareholder—Mr. H. W. MAYNARD, of 34, Gracechurch-street—for having in August and September last conspired together to obtain, allot, and appropriate to themselves large sums of money and various shares in the company, with intent to defraud. The defendants have pleaded "Not Guilty," and as the case is not yet concluded, they must, for the present, at least, be assumed to be innocent of the serious charges made against them. But of the case before the Lord Mayor—which simply involves the question of "fraud or no fraud," considered from a legal point of view—nothing need be said; for whether the decision be one way or the other, it cannot alter the fact that the ground of complaint differs but little, except perhaps in degree, from that which might be found in connection with the formation of very many, probably the majority, of the companies formed under the Acts of 1862 and 1867, and that that ground of complaint can only be effectually removed by legislative interference.

In the case in question Mr. MAYNARD is merely the representative of a large body of shareholders in the company who have formed themselves into a committee of investigation, and determined to bring the matter to an issue. There has been extraordinary mystery with regard to the process which the company proposed to develop ever since the concern first came before the public, and at the meeting at Cannon-street Hotel a few weeks since the representatives of the press were refused admission. JULES RANSELOT was described as a banker and director of the Société Générale (Limited)—which concern, it should be stated, is entirely distinct from the Société Générale de France; MAURICE RANSELOT, his son, was manager of the company; FRANCIS DRUMMOND was another director of the same Société Générale; and JOHNSON and ELLERMAN were members of the same concern. In 1873 they, with others, formed a company called "The Peat Coal and Charcoal Company (Limited)," with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each, with power to increase. The shares were divided into two classes, each of 10,000, and it was arranged that the B or deferred shares should not be entitled to a dividend until the holders of the A or preference shares had received a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. It was also provided that the whole of the B or deferred shares should be allotted or appropriated by the company in payment to M. CHALLETON DE BRUGHAT as the agreed upon purchase-money for his inventions for working and manufacturing in the United Kingdom peat-coal, peat-charcoal, and all other products from peat. The other 10,000 shares were offered to the public, and the company estimated a profit varying from 115 to 200 per cent. on each 10,000*l.* subscribed. Notwithstanding these inducements, only about 3500 shares, representing

35,000*l.* in all, had been taken up. The company at once started business at St. Benet Chambers, Fenchurch-street, where the offices of the defendants, RANSELOT and DRUMMOND, and those of the Société Générale were situated. He should prove that, so far from being the patentee, M. DE BRUGHAT, having accepted 100,000 of the B, or deferred shares, only took 40,000 of them, and that the rest went to the defendants, and that it was untrue, as stated in the prospectus, that the only contract entered into was one between M. DE BRUGHAT and the company. The Société Générale (Limited)—which must be distinguished from the respectable and reputable concern known as the Société Générale de France—was a company formed in 1869 by the five defendants, who were now the only members of it, "to develop credit, agriculture, industry, and commerce everywhere." It was formed with a capital of 4,000,000*l.* sterling, but the only sum that had ever reached its coffers was 45*l.* Mr. LEWIS, who conducted the prosecution, suggested that the Société Générale was a sort of conduit pipe to draw off the cash of other companies who might come in its way, and to use it for its own purposes.

As directors of the Peat Coal and Charcoal Company, the defendants received a salary among them of 1000*l.* a-year, but, so far from looking after the interests of the shareholders, one of their first acts was to withdraw and appropriate 60,000 of the shares of the company. Besides that they entered, unknown to the shareholders, into an agreement with the Société Générale, of which they were the sole members, to pay 12,000*l.*, either in shares or cash, to the Société for undertaking all the risks of the business and of floating the company. That agreement was signed by the Messrs. RANSELOT on the part of the Société Générale, and by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. DRUMMOND on that of the Peat Coal and Charcoal Company. How, Mr. LEWIS asked, could a company with 45*l.* at its bankers float another in which 35,000*l.* had been subscribed? These matters came to the ears of some of the shareholders, and the result was the dismissal by the defendants of the solicitors and auditors who had ventured to protest. The defendants ultimately called a meeting of the shareholders at three o'clock on a Saturday afternoon—it being, moreover, a public holiday—and then presented a balance-sheet, bringing the accounts down to March 31. From this it appeared that 19,000*l.* had been spent in preliminary expenses, and that there was 6729*l.* in the hands of bankers. On going to the bank the shareholders found that between March and June 4000*l.* of the latter sum had been swallowed up. They then determined to institute these proceedings, and if the facts were proved, according to his instructions, the Lord Mayor would be asked to commit the defendants to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

That the Société Générale, with a working capital of 45*l.* only, was trading upon the reputation of a capital of 4,000,000*l.*—the amount mentioned as the nominal capital in the Memorandum of Association registered at the Government office—will probably not be disputed, but it will, perhaps, be considered that the law which permits an association with only 45*l.* in cash to record contracts such as those complained of, and which practically give them control of the moneys of persons who are quite unaware that they are connecting themselves with anything but a reputable commercial undertaking, is more in fault than those who may now have to answer for their abuse of it at the bar of the Central Criminal Court. It was by the facility which the law offers for a company without capital to appear before the public as a rich financial corporation that the men who have been branded as conspirators in the present case were enabled to put forward the subsidiary company—the Peat Coal and Charcoal Company—and thus secure a position to which they were certainly not entitled; and it was the same laxity of the law which enabled them to give salaries to themselves out of all proportion to the financial position of the company which was to pay them. The directors' salary of 1000*l.* a-year, already mentioned, was a fixed amount, and the prospective arrangements, also permitted by the law, probably deluded the subscribers into passing the claims uncontested. It was provided that in the event of a dividend of 20 per cent. the directors were to receive a remuneration of 2000*l.* instead of 1000*l.*, and that in certain cases it might be raised to 3000*l.*, and eventually to 6000*l.* Yet the company really seems never to have been in the position properly to commence business, even assuming that the invention proposed to be purchased was worth development. In the case at the Mansion House, the head ledger clerk in the National Provincial Bank proved that the Peat Coal and Charcoal Company kept an account there. The sum now standing to their credit was 273*l.* 4*l.* 7*l.* on the current account, and 112*l.* 18*l.* 10*l.* on the deposit account. On March 31, 1873, 1*l.* 6*l.* stood to their credit on the current account, and 6232*l.* 13*l.* 10*l.* on the deposit account, making 6729*l.* 15*l.* 4*l.* in all. In October, 1873, there was a debit to the deposit account of 1000*l.* to the Société Générale, and in January last a further debit to the Société of 4002*l.* 13*l.* 8*l.* In September, 1873, there was a debit to the Société on the current account of 3000*l.*, and since then 1000*l.*, 900*l.*, 500*l.*, 250*l.*, 150*l.*, and 700*l.* had been transferred to the Société Générale.

Thus upwards of 10,500*l.* was drawn from the subsidiary company by a financial company, whose largest amount of working capital appears to have been 45*l.* only; yet there is considerable question whether the charge of conspiracy to defraud can be satisfactorily established. The remedy for this state of things was suggested in the *Mining Journal* before the Companies Acts had become law, and that remedy will now have to be applied if it be desired to secure confidence of capitalists, by enabling them to embark in joint-stock undertakings with comparative safety. There must be provisional registration at a nominal fee (say 2*l.*) before which the issue of a prospectus must be made illegal, and no company must be allowed to commence business until a certificate of complete registration has been obtained through the company's banker from the registrar of joint-stock companies, such certificates not being issued without the sworn declaration of the company's banker that three-fourths of the nominal capital named in the company's Memorandum of Association has been subscribed, and is absolutely in his possession. The banker should be made responsible to the subscribers between the dates of the provisional and complete registration, and should be authorised by the Act to charge (say) 1*l.* in 1*l.* for his trouble in the matter. The issue of the certificate of complete registration should give the directors control of the funds, as provided by the Articles of Association of the company, and upon failure of complete registration within six months of the date of provisional registration the banker should be compelled to return to the subscribers (upon the return of his receipts, each stamped with a penny draft stamp, and properly endorsed by the subscribers) the full amount received from them, but deducting the 1*l.* in 1*l.* given him by the Act. Such an enactment would restore the confidence of capitalists, would facilitate the development of innumerable industrial enterprises, both at home and abroad, now remaining in abeyance, though well worthy of development, and would lessen the inducements to the unscrupulous to render themselves liable to be tried for conspiracy to defraud.

THE RATING OF LEAD MINES.—The Government have consented in committee on the valuation of the Property Bill, to place lead with tin and copper for exceptional rating, according to the view advocated in this Journal. By this Act, therefore, the dues or royalty paid on lead mines will be taken as the basis of rating, and unproductive mines will be liable to no rate on the buildings or machinery, as has been the case for the last 300 years, with the exception of the cases in which the rate has been imposed by the advice of Mr. Hedley, of Sunderland.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Baltimore Bridge Company is completing a four-span iron bridge at Lynchburg for the Virginia Midland Railroad Company. The same company is also building a double-track iron bridge to be placed at Tiffin, Ohio, and to be used on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Lake Erie, Evansville, and South Western Railway is to be completed at once from Evansville, Indiana, to the coal fields of Dubois county. The anthracite coal movement of Pennsylvania to May 30 this year amounted to 6,989,029 tons, against 7,129,113 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease this year of 140,084 tons. The bituminous coal movement of Pennsylvania to May 30 this year amounted to 1,175,787 tons, against 1,151,480 tons

in the corresponding period of 1873, showing an increase this year of 24,827 tons. A co-operative iron company is about to be organized at Pottsville, Pennsylvania; the shareholders are to be puddlers and other iron workers. The company proposes either to build works along the Berks County Railroad, or to lease the mill property of the Hamburg Iron Company.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF METALS.—A return has just been issued by the Statistical Department of the Custom House of the metals exported and imported during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873. Copper, from its importance, comes first on the list. How immense a branch of trade copper has become may be learned from the fact that during the year 50,769 tons of ore were imported, 27,980 tons of regulus, 743 tons of old copper, fit only to be re-manufactured, and 34,535 tons, "unwrought and part wrought." To this must be added "copper manufactures" to the value of 61,662. The exports during the same period are also given. With the exception of 8 tons to Germany and one to Belgium, no ore left this country. On the other hand, there were exported 12,959 tons "unwrought" in bricks, pigs, &c., 61 in coin, 11,538 in mixed or "yellow metal," and 10,412 of "wrought copper of other sorts," making a total of 34,970 tons. Of tin there were imported 5612 tons of ore and 7791 tons in blocks, ingots, bars, and regulus, of which 1443 tons were exported, together with 3758 tons of British origin. Of zinc and zinc ore, like copper and tin, the imports greatly exceeded the exports. During the year 30,087 tons of zinc ore, 20,031 tons of zinc in a crude state, and 12,470 tons of zinc manufactures were imported to the United Kingdom, while only 440 tons of British ore, 3441 tons of British zinc, and 1045 tons of foreign zinc were exported. The same relation exists between the amount of the exports and the imports of lead and lead ore. The imports amounted to 74,766 tons in ore, pig, and sheet, and manufactured articles, against 22,731 tons exported.

MINERAL WEALTH OF SPAIN.—The unfortunate civil war in Spain has for the moment seriously checked mining enterprise, so many of the miners being called away from their occupations to take part in the civil struggle. This is much to be regretted, as within the last few years Spain was fast awaking from the lethargy, and beginning to explore the enormous mineral wealth with which the country abounds, and which some day will be better known to the English miner. It is painful to observe by our advertising columns that such a fine property as the zinc mines situated in the Picos de Europa should under pressure of circumstances fall into the hands of the English capitalist for so trifling a sum, when by a little waiting matters will probably right themselves, but the Spaniards though a philosophical are not a practical people, and for the exigencies of the moment make sacrifices which a little patience would probably avert.

MINING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—Recently published statistics show that the yield of the mines of the Pacific slope during the last quarter of a century reached the enormous total of \$1,588,644,931. Of this immense sum California has produced three-fourths, or \$1,094,919,003, nearly all of which was in gold. Nevada has produced \$221,402,412 in gold and silver, but chiefly the latter. Utah, although known for many years to be rich in precious metals, has only lately been made to produce them, and the yield has been no more than \$18,527,537. Montana has added \$119,308,147 to the riches of the world, and Idaho has given \$57,249,197. Colorado has been only lately developing as a mining region, but its yield has already reached about \$30,000,000. Oregon and Washington Territory have together produced \$25,504,250. British Columbia has contributed about \$9,000,000, and Arizona a small sum, but the latter territory has not been worked to any great extent. The production of the Pacific slope has been steadily increasing year by year. The increase of last year was about 14 per cent., the actual yield being \$80,287,436, against \$70,236,914 in 1872. The great bulk of this wealth has been exported chiefly to England, China, and Japan, but mostly to England, which has had nearly \$1,000,000,000, leaving only about \$500,000,000 for the rest of the world.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD.—The yield of gold in New South Wales in February amounted to 16,268 ozs., a smaller production than was effected in any one month since May, 1871. A recent rush to the Palmer River gold field, in Queensland, has been attended with great suffering, and some loss of life. March closed a dull quarter in the Sandhurst (Victoria) gold mining district.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL FIELDS.—We understand, upon the best authority, that an opportunity will shortly be afforded to British capitalists to embark in a very promising colliery enterprise in New South Wales. The property in question is an exceedingly valuable one, is within five miles of Newcastle Harbour, and the seams are proved. An extensive Boghead canal coal property, not less favourably situated, is also to receive attention from the same party. The fields, which are very favourably referred to by Mr. John Mackenzie, the Government Examiner of Coal Fields, could not be more advantageously situated for cheap and economical working. The local export trade and home consumption are rapidly increasing.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—Interesting papers, giving some important information, were read on Wednesday before the Meteorological Society by Mr. Robert Scott, F.R.S., and Mr. W. Galloway, Inspector of Mines, on the connection between colliery explosions and the weather in 1872. The number of fatal explosions which occurred during the year was 70, causing the loss of 163 lives. On three of those occasions more than 10 men were killed, which was the same as the average number of serious explosions which had occurred during the last 20 years. The number of non-fatal explosions was 224. According to observations taken at the Meteorological Office, 58 per cent. of the explosions were due to pressure, 17 per cent. to the great heat of the weather, while 25 per cent. were not attributed to any meteorological agencies. Some discussion was produced in reference to a diagram which exhibited the continuous curve of barometrical pressure from Glasgow Observatory during the last nine months of 1873, and a curve showing the prevalence of fire-damp in the mines of the West of Scotland during the same period. The latter information was obtained from the returns which were ordered by the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1872, 32 of which had been used. The curves showed a very remarkable accordance in their course, but that representing fire-damp exhibited some striking irregularities, which were owing probably to the duties required by the Act not having been performed. The result of the investigation was stated to have placed it beyond doubt that a careful watch over the barometer for even several adjacent mines was necessary as a warning for the escape of fire-damp. Several instances were cited, in conclusion, to prove the advantages to be derived from the use of safety-lamps, especially where the atmosphere was disturbed, and attention was recommended to be turned by mine owners to the result recorded in the lecture.

CLEE HILL COLLIERY.—Referring to the correspondence from disaffected shareholders respecting the position and prospects of this colliery, Mr. Thomas Thompson writes that Captain Kitto, like himself, has always taken the greatest interest in the company's welfare. The board upon many occasions pressed upon him the advisability, and their wish, that he should take the management. This, however, Capt. Kitto declined, on the ground that his experience of mining had been wholly as a "lead miner;" he had had but little of collieries, and he would only take the head of affairs when all other managers had failed, thinking, in all probability, he could not do worse for the company than they had done, and then, at least, he assumed the management in adopting his own ideas on the subject. At last, however, the results of his management, specially brought about a change for the better, and the company paying one price for the coal, and in all cases only 1s. per ton for slack. The men raise 22 cwt. to the ton, except in one case, where they give 21 cwt., but in all cases finding their own coal, which was previously supplied to them by the company. The importance of these items is hardly to be thought too much of. The men are working contentedly and well. The output has been double that of any time since Christmas. The labour and cost of raising the coal has been reduced by one-half, and the merchants' bills for stores, &c., by three-fourths, and the colliery is as well supplied with materials; and in the case of timber—their own timber being used in considerable quantities—there has been no such par for foot, the quality being so good that the men draw and use again all they can, actual cost of timber to the company thereby being reduced by at least one-

half. But the point which the shareholders will think the most of is that, instead of making a heavy loss, the company is now making a good profit.

GALES, QUARRIES, AND THE RIGHTS OF FREE MINERS IN DEAN FOREST.

Incidental items of evidence have cropped up from some of the witnesses examined before the Commission now sitting at the House of Commons to take evidence as to the present condition of Dean Forest, abstracts of which have been published in several local newspapers, special attention having been given to the matter by the conductors of the *Gloucester Journal*. It appears from the evidence given by two or three witnesses before the Commission now sitting that most of the upper coal gales have already been awarded to free miners, but which fact was locally known pretty generally apart from the Commission's evidence. Exception, however, may be made with regard to some comparatively unimportant gales of small area; but these are not much regarded, in consequence of capitalists' disinclination to purchase such properties, and the comparative likelihood of small returns for the outlay of money in purchase and development, and possibly that the adventurers might find the experiment very much of a losing game. There are, we believe, a considerable number of such properties within the Forest, some few of which are virgin gales, but the majority formerly worked, or partly opened, and subsequently abandoned on the ground of not paying for money and trouble. This failure, in some cases, may have arisen for want of good judgment, good management, or of adequate funds for the necessary outlay before a mineral property could be reasonably expected to yield a profit; but in too many cases there can be little doubt that the failure has arisen from the thinness of the seams of coal to be worked, and the limited area assigned to the properties. Man, however, not being generally gifted with precision or clairvoyant vision, some apology or excuse may be offered on behalf of the advisers of the Crown for committing the blunder of not assigning a sufficient area and a sufficient number of coal seams, or measures, that would justify an adequate money outlay, and thus make it reasonably safe for men of means to risk investment in such properties. But, the blunder having been made, the only course left for improving the position of such gales would be to group them to such an extent as would justify capitalists in purchasing such re-arranged properties, and of developing their resources, for the benefit of themselves, the Crown, and the public.

Where a number of such abandoned works have been forfeited to the Crown, of course the Crown gavel could allocate them for the purposes named, and re-grant them to free miners, and free miners, or their agents, could sell them to purchasers willing to work them; but where free miners' rights, or those of pit proprietors, intervene it should be an instruction from the gavel's office to all owners of abandoned or unworked gales that would be willing to concur in such an arrangement as the one suggested that they have a right to register the fact in a book to be provided for the purpose, and to be accessible at all reasonable times and hours to any accredited engineer, broker, or agent known to negotiate the sale of mineral property, that such properties might duly come into the market. And when two-thirds of the number of such gales or owners had agreed by registration, or the execution of such other legal instrument as might be deemed necessary, it should be made obligatory on the part of the minority to concur in the arrangement, so as to constitute the individual gales or proprietorships into one property. The reason for this is that a minority ruling against a majority detrimentally to public interests is un-English in spirit, and contrary to the nature and design of the British constitution. But if the Crown blundered in the first instance in limiting too much the areas of grants to free miners, ought it to perpetuate the error? We think not, and we are by no means alone in entertaining such a view, as we have heard persons of knowledge and experience strongly condemn the present system. This applies with great force to iron gales and the deep coal measures, as a large area alone can justify the necessary expenditure for opening and developing such properties in Dean Forest. And this arrangement, instead of injuring, would greatly benefit or promote the interests of the free miners, because the gavel in such a case could join the individual claims of (say) six or eight together, and make a corporate grant, which they (the free miners) would find in selling out to capitalists, either direct or through agents, would give them a better dividend, or sum, than the present system of petty areas, and proportionate difficulties of negotiating a sale after the grants are made. Now, unless two or three properties can be joined together by parties after grants are made it is difficult to effect a sale, on account of the limited area assigned by the gavel to the gales granted (to free miners); but under the plan suggested the area would justify the outlay of capital, and thus be rendered attractive to capitalists, and promote the development of the immense resources of Forest iron and deep coal measures, the latter as yet untouched, except at the croppings landward. The objection which Mr. Edwin Crawshaw stated to the Royal Commission—that the free miners' interests were detrimental to the interests of the Crown—can be easily understood. A rich man would rather arrange for mineral property direct with Crown officials, and perhaps Crown officials would rather receive the attentions of rich men than make grants or award gales to poor miners. It is a great pity to do good in any way to such a useful class of men. The miners' agent formerly worked for Mr. Crawshaw, which will, perhaps, account for his holding similar opinions.

The only point we shall notice respecting quarries is that which was elicited in the evidence given by Mr. W. B. Brain before the Royal Commission—i.e., that he had known quarrymen relinquish a quarry rather than pay the excessive claim for timber which they undermined in getting stone. Assuming that Mr. Brain was right in his facts, the matter was undoubtedly characterised by hardship and injustice. It strikes us that in such cases the timber should be sold by auction, and the proceeds handed over to the Crown officials, the quarrymen being merely at the expense of felling the trees. The trade of the Forest remains very black, including both coal and iron produce, and only little doing at the furnace or the forge, the men continuing on short, which tells disastrously in the workmen's cottages. The slackness of trade is taken advantage of for putting up new apparatus, and many colliers are scarcely working half time. With the approach of autumn it is hoped trade generally will improve, and proportionately encourage both masters and men.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 2.—The past few days have been very favourable to the agriculture of the county, bringing the rain that was so much needed. Improvements in the mining interest appear as capricious almost as the weather—that is, in making themselves felt. Only persons of a peculiarly gloomy turn of mind can now doubt that the crisis through which we have been passing is fairly over, but they certainly have some ground for the peculiar ideas in the fact that prices remain pretty much where they were. It is utterly inexplicable upon any ordinary business considerations why tin is not several pounds higher than it is; but the miners wait for the action of the smelters as helplessly—there is no question of patience in either case—as the farmers wait for rain; and, meantime, both their profits and their properties stand at a much lower figure than is legitimately their due. All that we can say in the face of such a state of things is that the favourable prospects to which we referred last week continue undiminished. A good deal of money has been made in mining during the past few months by those who have been possessed of the three pre-requisites—faith, pluck, and common sense. For example, West Tolgus shares between Lady-day and Midsummer have advanced nearly 200 per cent.—that is, from 11,264 to 31,744, for the mine; whilst West Bas-et, which then sold at 36,000, has gone up to 60,000. As we have said over and over again, it will take a good deal to kill Cornish mining. It will have its ups and downs, and the best thing is to recognise that these to a certain extent are inevitable, and to treat them as having very little more influence upon the future of established, or fairly promising, mines than the ebb and flow of the tide have upon the stability of the land.

The Quarter Sessions of the county have been held this week, and

again have Mr. Borlase Childs and Mr. Glubb appeared before the magistrates and obtained an order to respite the appeal against the rating of the mines in the Liskeard Union. We wonder which will happen first—the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the legality of the rating, or the passing of the Rating Bill, which is to include mines within its provisions. Hundreds of pounds will have been helplessly wasted in these appeals by the time they are decided.

The Mines Regulation Bill is no dead letter in the hands of Dr. Foster. Before very long it is likely that we shall hear of some prosecutions with regard to the state of some unfenced mine shafts. Last week Dr. Foster was present at the adjourned inquest on the body of the poor fellow Gilbert, who was killed by a boiler explosion at North Goonbarrow Clayworks. The boiler which exploded had been inspected by Mr. Ferguson, whose evidence was to the effect that the tube collapsed from weakness, the bursting pressure of the shell being 27½ lbs. on the square inch, while that of the tube was only 7½. Mr. Jewell, of the Charlestown Ironworks, whence the boiler was supplied five years since, having previously been in use 12 months, was of opinion that the explosion was caused by deficiency of water. With this Mr. Ferguson did not agree, and the jury not feeling themselves competent to settle this point returned as their verdict—

"That the deceased died from injuries received by a boiler explosion, but there was not sufficient evidence to show whether it was occasioned by want of sufficient water or from weakness in the tube;" and "the jury felt very much indebted to Mr. Ferguson and Dr. Foster for the valuable information and evidence they had given, and they hoped that their recommendations—that every boiler should be thoroughly inspected at least once a year by a competent mechanic, and also that they should be made strong enough to stand six times the working pressure, should in future be carried out in Cornish mines and clayworks."

Dr. Foster stated that there were ten boiler explosions in Cornwall last year, causing four deaths, and that eight of the ten explosions were caused by the weakness of the boilers. Clearly, therefore, something should be done.

The general meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon was held on Tuesday in the rooms of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, details of which appear in the Supplement to this week's Journal, including the papers—"On Progress in Mining and Metallurgical Processes," by Mr. Charles Fox (Read by Mr. B. Kitto); "An Account of the Life and Labours of Arthur Woolf," by Mr. S. Hosking, C.E.; and "Suggestions for the Advancement of the Work of the Miners' Association," by Mr. J. H. Collins. The following motion was unanimously agreed to on the motion of the hon. sec., Mr. F. H. Collins:—"That a memorial be presented from this meeting to the Committee of Council on Education, praying that in the May examinations on the principles of mining, questions on coal mining be separated from questions on metalliferous mining, and that no students be required to answer questions on both branches of the subject."

The admirable paper which was prepared for the Miners' Association, "On the Perran Iron Lode," by Mr. Collins, F.G.S., is also fully noticed in the Supplement to this week's Journal. It is of the most exhaustive and lucid character, illustrated by an excellent map.

The prosecutions against persons engaged in mines, which came on for hearing at the Cornwall Sessions, have both collapsed. The grand jury threw out the bill against the woman Nines, who was charged with stealing tin from Dolcoath; and the charge of "prilling" a sample against John Hill, a tributer at Botallack Mine, was disposed of by the petty jury acquitting him. Trembath, the "bucker," swore that Hill gave him pieces of tin ore to put in the sample. Hill said that he gave them to him only as specimens. That it went in the sample, however, was clear enough, and had it not been discovered Hill's month's wages would have been 8l. instead of 2l.

We have heard little more of North Crofty since the meeting. A reward of 5l. has been offered for the recovery of the missing share-list, but of course without any result. Wheel Seton plant has not yet been sold, nor is it likely that the doings at North Crofty will expedite the transaction. The working of the mine is an important matter for the Selwyn district. At Wheel Mary Ann and Trevelyan the heavy pumping engines are still kept at work, notwithstanding the resolution of the shareholders at meetings duly convened, that the operations should be stopped and the company wound-up. It is said that one of the lords, on whose land the machinery was not erected, has stuck out for compelling the company to carry out some clauses in the lease. As this matter involves a question of a fruitless expenditure of some thousands of pounds, it is the intention of some of the parties connected with the undertaking to test the validity of such leases. It is a well-known fact that but very few mine leases as drawn have any standing in equity. The question of leases is one of those things that is much better understood than acted upon.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

July 1.—The Warrant Market, which closed on Tuesday last at 100s., continued at about the same price up to Friday afternoon, when a sudden fall took place to 80s. for cash on Monday. This week very little business has been done from 80s. 6d. to 74s.; closing this afternoon, buyers scarce, at 74s., sellers 75s. We quote No. 1, G.M.B., 82s. 6d.; No. 3, 80s.

SHIPMENTS.	
Week ending June 28, 1873	Tons 12,107
Week ending June 27, 1874	6,115
Decrease	5,992
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	133,766
Imports of Middlesbrough pig iron into Great Britain:—	
For the week ending June 28, 1873	Tons 1,801
For the week ending June 27, 1874	1,413
Decrease	388
Total increase for 1874	30,198

After another somewhat unaccountable week's transactions in our Pig-Iron Market, speculators seem disposed to get out of it with as little loss as possible to themselves; and if the "Bulls" do not anew commence operations, we may shortly have pigs down as low as 60s. The most stubborn of the "camping out" miners have at length got hold of the idea that "speculation" in iron is different from "selling" iron legitimately in the market, and they have all but gone in on the masters' terms—and so the strike may be said to have come to an end. During this period of speculation the stock of iron in store has greatly increased, but yesterday the scales were occupied weighing outgoing iron, which is a turn in the tide. The number of furnaces put into blast at date is about 70.

The trade in Finished Iron, it is to be hoped, will improve with the extraction of speculation from the pig market, and the works, which are now all but idle, will be enabled to begin operations of a remunerative nature. Prices are nearly nominal, and are variously quoted for good orders.

As coals have an intimate connection with iron, they have been reduced in price about 2s. a ton by the action of the miners, and it is expected they will soon go back to the current prices of two years ago. The shipments were large for the week, being 49,446 tons, against 44,288 tons in the same week last year. Some surprise has been caused by the report recently issued of the quantities and value of coal shipped at Leith, in comparison with other ports. From Leith, 11,961 tons were shipped coastwise, and 185,891 tons abroad; the declared value being 208,102. From Granton, the quantities were 43,154 tons coastwise, and 100,857 tons abroad, the value being 99,390. It is curious to observe that the declared value of the shipments from Leith is considerably above that of any of the other ports in Scotland. At Leith, the price per ton was, on an average, about 17s. 6d.; Granton, only 12s. 9d.; Boness, 16s. 1d.; Kirkcaldy, 11s. 7d.; Glasgow, 8s. 3d.; and Troon, 18s. 3d. Unless the coal shipped at Granton was of an inferior quality to that supplied at Leith, it is not easy to account for the difference between the declared values at the respective ports. It is also singular that the coals shipped at Boness should be dearer than at Granton, considering that the former is in closer proximity to the coal fields of the Falkirk district. At Kirkcaldy, again, the price per ton was considerably cheaper than either of the afore-mentioned ports; but at Glasgow and Troon the disparity is very conspicuous, the price per ton being in the one case fully a fourth, and in the other a fifth, cheaper than those supplied at Leith.

The Fife Coal Trade is also depressed, both for house, steam, and gas qualities, neither of which bring ordinary good rates. The reduction which will follow on the acceptance of the masters' terms by the miners must produce new life in this branch, and, perhaps, stimulate the general trade of the county, as the high price of coal was an embargo manufacturers could not sustain and compete successfully with other countries.

CASE UNDER THE DESIGNS COPYRIGHT ACT.—Sheriff Murray has issued an interlocutor in an application for interdict by Messrs. Kinna and Ferguson, ironfounders, against Messrs. Fleming and Co., iron merchants, and Messrs. Law, ironfounders. Petitioners asked that the respondents should be interdicted from manufacturing or selling iron railings made from an ornamental design of which they claim to be proprietors, and entitled to the exclusive use. They showed that they (petitioners) duly registered the ornamental design in question in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Act, but the respondents contend that inasmuch as that a Mr. John Anderson is the true author of the design in question, and as the petitioners simply obtained his permission to register it in their own name as proprietors, "without granting him any real or valuable consideration," as required by the statute relative thereto, they were not effectively vested as proprietors, and had, accordingly, no ground of action. His Lordship,

after a long proof and hearing of parties' procurators, finds in favour of the respondents, with expenses. Regarding the question of proprietorship of the design, his Lordship finds that the petitioners are the proprietors of it; but, as he finds that the design is not a new or original one in terms of the Act, he on the latter finding, decrees that the petitioners are not entitled to interdict.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 2.—The Iron Trade in South Staffordshire is in a quiet state this week, pending the ironmasters' quarterly meetings, which will be held in Wolverhampton on Wednesday and in Birmingham on Thursday next. Messrs. Millington and Co. have reduced their quotations for bars from 14*l*. to 12*l*. per ton, and in proportion for other classes of finished iron. Earl Dudley still quotes bars 14*l*. 12s. 6d.; Messrs. Barrows and Messrs. Bagnall, 14*l*.; and Messrs. Bradley and Co. (Stourbridge), 13*l*. per ton. All the other leading firms, however, quote on the basis of 12*l*. for bars. Common (unmarked) bars are selling at 10*l*. to 10*l*. 10s. per ton. Sheets are in staid demand just now than any other class of finished iron, and for ordinary makes the former prices recently reported are steadily maintained. In the pig-iron branch the demand is very quiet, and except for best brands of native all-mine the tendency of prices is towards ease. Common cinder pigs are quoted 3*l*. 10s. to 4*l*. per ton, according to quality, this class of iron including both tap and flue cinder. The two furnaces of Messrs. Coulborne and Co., of Park-lane, Tipton, have, it is stated, been purchased by Messrs. W. and E. Onions, by whom, we understand, they will soon be put in operation. The total number of furnaces now blowing in the district is 44, out of 153 built. Cleveland and Derbyshire pigs are offering in this district at somewhat easier rates, but Shropshire (cold-air) pigs will maintain last quotations.

The first annual meeting of the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company (Limited) was held on Friday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, Mr. Boaz Bloomer, jun., in the chair. The report, which has already been published in the *Mining Journal*, having been adopted, some discussion arose as to the advisability of stopping the ironworks during the depression in trade, and making sales of coal only; but it was pointed out that the ironworkers would disperse, the regular trade connection (which is a good one) would go elsewhere, and a difficulty would arise in being obliged suddenly to seek new and reliable customers for a large coal produce at the current rates.

A case of some importance to coalmasters was heard at the Oldbury County Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Martineau. A Unionist miner, named Riley, sued Mr. Beddow, of the Coppice Colliery Hill Top, for 32*l*., being the value of two loads of "allowance coal," which was claimed in accordance with colliery usage. The defendant disputed the claim, first on the ground that the custom of giving allowance coal was not in all cases adopted, and, therefore, was not binding; and next, that as the plaintiff was engaged in driving a headway, and not in raising coal, he was not entitled to allowance coal, even admitting the force of the custom. After hearing evidence on both sides, his Honour decided that the plaintiff was entitled to the allowance, and gave a verdict for the full amount claimed. The proceedings were instituted by the local Miners' Union.

Another sale of Sandwell Park Colliery shares (A and B) is recorded this week at 89*l*. premium. Ivy House and Northwood Colliery (Limited), are 1*l*. 12s.; Cannock and Huntington Colliery, 7-16ths prem.; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7; Chillington Iron, 6; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 4*l*. 12s. ex. div.; Muntz's Metal, 15s.; Gloucester Wagon, 14s.

Mr. Walter Ness, the hero of the Pelsall Colliery disaster, and whose noble efforts to rescue the victims will long be remembered, recently went out to India to superintend the working of the Warora Collieries, under a Government appointment. Writing to a gentleman in Birmingham, Mr. Ness thus alludes to the mineral wealth of Central India:

"We have now in one field of about 1000 acres, a couple of seams, one of which is 15 and the other 20 feet thick. Sometimes the two seams are close together. They have a great resemblance to the Staffordshire coal. There are other parts of the coal field where the seam is from 50 to 60 feet thick. So you see the bulk is all right. I have just got out a few tons of the coal, and shall be able to know more of its quality by and-by. But I was recently out on the iron ore about 40 miles east of Warora. I never saw anything like them. The ore yields over 70 per cent. of metallic iron, being magnetic. If the coal and iron ore can be converted into iron, or the one made to convert the other, it will be a great thing. There are millions of tons of this ore on the surface."

THE COPPER TRADE.

By private contract we note 400 tons Chili regulus in Swansea at 15*l*. 9d. per unit. Trade in bars is almost at a standstill, news of the charters for the whole of June being daily expected *via* Pernambuco, by which route communication between Valparaiso and England is brought within five to six days. No attention is paid to the improvement in the statistical position, which amounts to about 5 per cent. since June 1, and 10 per cent. since Jan. 1 last, the deliveries for the last six months approaching within 500 tons to those of the last six months of 1873, when bars rose from 67*l*. 10s. to 85*l*. 10s. per ton. Between Dec. 1, 1873, and April 1, 1874, the gross totals of our statistics ranged between 29,479 and 30,112 tons, the quotation on the first days of each month varying from 77*l*. to 97*l*. per ton; since the last mentioned date the present figures are the lowest on record, while they are now 30*l*. per ton below the top price paid, and only 5*l*. per ton above the minimum rate of the intervening period.

Australian sorts suffer from the prevailing dullness, and the transactions for the past week were of the most insignificant character. English descriptions are quiet, but smelters, being tolerably full of work, are not disposed to give way in price. The following are the Government returns for this year, as compared with 1873 and 1872, and in order to show the quantity of metal imported, ore has been reduced as containing 15 per cent., regulus 50 per cent., of pure copper:—

		1st Jan. to 31st May.		
		1874.	1873.	1872.
IMPORTS.				
Copper in ore	Tons	2,815	3,282	3,156
Regulus	5,250	6,475	6,114	
Ditto in bars, cakes, ingots, &c.	17,977	13,785	19,306	
		26,042	23,542	28,876
EXPORTS.				
Foreign copper	9,905	8,651	3,742	
Raw English ditto	3,772	6,703	5,907	
Manufactured ditto	4,468	4,417	3,821	
Yellow metal	5,834	4,344	4,423	
Brass	2,328	1,353	1,370	
		26,307	26,468	19,263

The following were the stocks (estimated in pure copper) in the ports named, also the quantity of Chili chartered and afloat for same:—

		1874.			July 1.		
		1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Liverpool and Swansea.	Chili—in ore, regulus, Jan. 1.	3,123	3,203	3,205	2,552	—	—
	Chili—in bars and ingots	18,247	14,354	14,315	20,194	—	14,113
London							
		5,467	6,902	6,253	5,886	7,063	
Havre							
		1,680	2,730	2,888	1,705	180	
		200	163	140	280	—	—

		1874.			1873.		
		1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Actual stocks		28,844	27,517	26,901	30,875	22,334	
Chili, chartered and afloat		7,271	6,716	5,596	9,222	11,935	
Gross total		36,115	34,233	32,497	40,090	34,269	

The following were the imports from January 1 to June 30:—

		1874.			1873.		
		1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
West Coast copper into England and France		Tons	24,294	19,519	23,439		
Other foreign into London			7,958	7,470	9,946		
Total			32,252	26,989	33,385		

In June only:—West Coast copper Tons 5,341 3,316 4,762
Other foreign Tons 799 1,262 2,033

The following were the deliveries from stock in England and France from Jan. 1 to June 30:—

		1874.			1873.		
		1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
During June only			6,750	4,749	5,410		

The direct imports from the West Coast of South America into England during the month of June were equal to 2883 tons pure, into Havre, 231; and during the same period 825 tons of other foreign copper entered the Port of London, making together a total of 3708 tons. The mails received here from Chili during June advised charters for together 4182 tons, against 4908 tons during June, 1873, and 3169 in June, 1872. During the present year 24,297 tons have been so advised, against 21,196 tons in 1873, and 23,390 tons in 1872.

10, *Austinfriars*, July 3.

JAMES AND SHAKESPEARE.

Business transacted during the fortnight comprises on the spot here about 3300 tons of bars, at 77*l*. to 80*l*. per ton, and 450 tons of ore, at 15*l*. 3d. to 15*l*. 6d. per unit. To arrive or with extra prompt, 785 tons of bars, at 79*l*. to 80*l*. 10s. per ton. At Swansea, 1200 tons of ore, at 15*l*. to 15*l*. 3d., 540 tons of regulus, at 15*l*. 9d., and to arrive here 670 tons of ore, at 15*l*. 3d. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast S.A. produce—Seafarer, from Valparaiso, with 50 tons of ore; Aconagua, from Valparaiso, with 900 tons of bars and 210 tons of ingots; Atahualpa, from Valparaiso, with 20 tons of bars; River Avon, from Valparaiso, with 30 tons of bars; Swordfish, from Valparaiso, with 86 tons of bars; Zadok, from Valparaiso,

with 50 tons of bars; Galicia, from Valparaiso, with 634 tons of bars. At Swansea—Alpha, from Pan de Azucar, with 18 tons of ores and 400 tons of regulus; Edgar, from Carrizal, with 700 tons of regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1559	1278	13,060	—	—
Swansea	2693	3529	1,315	—	—
Total	4252	5107	14,315	—	—

Representing about 17,500 tons of fine copper, against 22,900 tons on June 30, 1873, 13,300 tons on June 30, 1872, and 21,500 tons on June 30, 1871.
J. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL AND CO.
The past month opened with a strong speculative demand, the most prominent feature being that purchases were almost entirely for cash; Chili bars were in most request, being relatively cheaper than Australian. At 75*l*. to 76*l*. large sales were made, and again at 78*l*. up to 79*l*. 10s., 10s. to 20s. more being paid for special brands or extra prompts. The charters for May advised by cablegram during the month represent about 4300 tons fine, a large quantity if taken as a monthly average, but, as previously stated, production on the Coast does not appear to be materially increasing according to the most authentic accounts, and consequently later on smaller quantities may be looked for. The arrivals during the month have been heavy (upwards of 6500 tons, including Australian to London), but so large have been the deliveries that stocks show even a slight reduction compared with a month ago. English unmanufactured has been freely taken by continental consumers, being relatively cheaper than Chili bars, which had advanced too rapidly for them to supply all their wants. For the present the activity seems over, and it must be remembered that the advance has been considerable, and quickly established. The Indian markets appear now to be satisfied, having taken in comparison with late years a much larger supply. On June 25 the Brazilian Telegraph Company announced the completion of their cable as far as Rio de Janeiro, and news from Valparaiso to the middle of last month is now daily looked for. This brings communication with the West Coast to within about six days, and will much facilitate operations with that market. Unmanufactured has been lately neglected, both in copper and yellow metal sheets and braziers, though the demand for yellow metal sheeting has been continuously good for a long time past. The smelters have bought freely of ores and regulus at from 15*l*. 3d. to 15*l*. 6d. for the former, and 15*l*. 4d. to 15*l*. 9d. for the latter.
Lendenhall-street, London, July 3.

VIVIAN, YOUNGER, AND BOND.

THE TIN TRADE.

Throughout this month Tin has been in fair demand both for export and on speculation. A further advance of prices has been established. Banca was selling at 58*l*. in the beginning of the month, when the price rapidly advanced from 62*l*. to 62*l*. 1/2*l*, from which there was a decline to 59*l*. A subsequent recovery to 61*l*. has not been fully maintained, and there are now sellers at 60*l*. Contracts for delivery, *ex* July sale, changed hands from 58*l*. to 61*l*. 1/2*l*, the market closing with sellers at 59*l*. 1/2*l*. The comparatively low price of Biliton has at last attracted the attention of consumers, and a considerable business has been done both in parcels on the spot and to arrive, from 56*l*. 1/2*l*. to 58*l*. 1/2*l*, being the closing price. The deliveries of Biliton, both here and in Amsterdam, for the last two months amount to about 21,000 slabs; 8000 pencils Biliton, offered in public sale at Batavia, on June 8, fetched the average price of 63*l*. 1/2*l*, costing to sell here about 58*l*. by steamer. The next sale, comprising the same quantity, is advertised for Monday, August 10. The position of Banca tin, in Holland, on June 30, according to the official returns of the Dutch Trading Company, was—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Import in June	Slabs 37,208	13,515	7,965
Total six months	74,915	121,862	51,922
Deliveries in June	13,379	11,467	12,147
Total six months	68,623	72,119	61,785
Stock second-hand	14,549	37,496	35,082
Unsold stock	126,363	113,212	31,457
Total stock	140,912	150,708	66,539
Afloat	Pencils 7,300	15,900	10,800
Statement of Biliton:—			
Import in June	Slabs 13,300	7,000	1,000
Total six months	42,000	35,120	19,368
Deliveries in June	11,600	5,900	5,117
Total six months	34,379	37,340	20,333
Stock	33,650	12,653	2,731
Afloat	Pencils 6,000	7,965	8,020
Quotation Banca	60 <i>l</i>	82 1/2 <i>l</i>	95 <i>l</i>
June 30 Biliton	57 1/2 <i>l</i>	82	93

These combined returns of Banca and Biliton for 1874, compared with those for 1873, exhibit—An increase of the import for June of 937 tons; a decrease of the import for the six months of 1293 tons; an increase of the deliveries for June of 238 tons; a decrease of the deliveries for the six months of 292 tons; a decrease of the stock second-hand of 21 tons; an increase of the unmet stock of 411 tons; an increase of the total stock of 350 tons; a decline of the quotation of Banca of 37*l*. 10s. per ton. The Government Returns for the month of April are as follows:—

		April.			Four months.		
		1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Germany		Tons 442	344	278	1230	1090	900
England		48	199	32	109	606	67
Belgium		247	102	79	552	336	376
France		41	63	19	82	167	32
Hamburg		61	70	20	155	127	96
United States		—	—	—	16	—	—
Other countries		67	8	9	101	27	24
Total		922	783	428	2245	2443	1495

Rotterdam, June 30. ERELING AND HAVELAAR.

English remains unaltered, but some makers appear indisposed to accept current rates. Foreign sorts are completely neglected, and neither buyers nor sellers seem able to decide how to act. The deliveries for the past six months are good, but the uncertainty as to the extent of the Australian supplies quite stops purchases, except for immediate wants.

The following shows the position of available foreign tin:—

	1874.			July 1.		
	Jan. 1.	June 1.	1874.	1873.	1872.	
Stock in London	Tons 2038	2383	2556	2193	1735	
Banca in Holland (in second hands)	614	873	455	1172	1095	
Biliton in Holland	857	1065	1122	421	90	
Actual stocks	3509	4321	4133	3788	2921	
Straits afloat for Europe	510	292	700	323	1700	
Biliton ditto	369	639	350	473	—	
Australian ditto (incl. tin in ore)	1081	516	800	464	67	
Gross total	5444	5518	5983	5047	5205	

The following shows the position of Banca tin in hands of Dutch Trading Co.:—

	1874.			1873.		
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Unsold in warehouse	Tons 3592	2788	3949	3586	983	
Afloat for Holland	365	702	425	944	675	
Total	3957	3490	4374	4530	1658	

The following quantity of tin was brought to the market between Jan. 1 and June 30, as compared with 1873 and 1872:—

	1874.			1873.		
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Sales of Banca by the Trading Company	Tons 1982	2350	1649			
Imports of Biliton	1400	1171	644			
Imports of Straits	1503	3294	4527			
Imports of Australian tin	1818	117	Nil			

Metal. 6703 6932 6820

Imports of Australian, pure, in ore. 2148 1394 77

Gross total 8851 8328 6897

Deliveries of foreign tin in London and Holland.

During June 1351 865 1146

The following are the statistics of Australian tin (reduced to pure metal), the ore being estimated to contain 70 per cent.:—

Imports into London, Jan. 1 to June 30 3066 1511 772

Ditto during June 717 303 34

July 3. JAMES AND SHAKESPEARE.

MINING LITERATURE.—Some scientific gentlemen of Colorado, being anxious of giving its merits publicity to the world in a truthful and reliable form, are about to originate a periodical similar to the (London) *Mining Journal*, and which appears very likely to prove successful, as there is every reason to believe that the paper will have in a short time among its contributors some of the most talented writers on mines, geology, mineralogy, and metallurgy in the United States. Among the projectors we perceive the name of Mr. C. S. Richardson, the mining engineer, who has written so many interesting papers for our Journal—in 1835. At that time, however, there was little encouragement for the development of scientific ideas, as so many were opposed to "innovation," and believers that "machines stop labour and injure the mechanic." But opinions have changed since then, and the popular desire now is for enlightenment. Many of Mr. Richardson's earlier inventions were illustrated in the *Mining Journal*—and others, which have since been patented here and in America. We shall be glad to find that the forthcoming publication proves as successful as its most sanguine friends may contemplate.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for May is 18. They have consumed 2106 tons of coal, and lifted 16 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 51,300,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Crenaver and Wheel Abraham—Sturt's 90 in.	Millions	60.6
Dolcoath—85 in.	—Williams's 70 in.	51.8
West Basset—Grenville's, 70 in.		56.5
ditto—Thomas's 60 in.		63.9

IN LIQUIDATION.

VALUABLE LEAD MINING PROPERTY, known as the
EAST LLANGYNOG MINE.

Situate near the town of LLANRHAIADR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
MESSRS JOHN LEES AND CO. have received instructions from the Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Llanrhaidr, on Tuesday next, July 7th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the WHOLE of the above-named VALUABLE PROPERTY, in One Lot, as a going concern, as per previous announcements, subject to conditions to be then and there produced.
Full particulars may be obtained of the Solicitors, CHARLES KEARSELY, Esq., 26, Broad Street, Manchester; A. D. SMITH, Esq., 31, Great James Street, Bedford-row, W.C.; or of the Auctioneers, 86, London Wall, London, E.C.
N.B.—Written orders to view the mine from the Auctioneers only.

FLINTSHIRE.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE CILCEN HALL ESTATE, comprising VERY VALUABLE and IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTIES, QUARRIES, and FARM LANDS.

MESSRS. HARDS, VAUGHAN, and JENKINSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday next, July 8, at Two o'clock, a very valuable

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

Comprising a fertile FARM, known as HENDRE FIGILL, situate in the parish of Halkin, in the county of Flint, comprising about 200 acres, a portion of which is let at £175 per annum; together with all those large and important MINERAL PROPERTIES known as the GREAT HENDRE LEAD MINE, the NORTH HENDRE LEAD MINE, and the HENDRE LIMEWORKS.
The Great Hendre Lead Mine is now in hand, but it is assumed that the construction of the Deep Level will again enable it to be worked to great advantage. The North Hendre Lead Mine is now in full work, and the royalties paid last year exceeded £500. The Hendre Limeworks, with a siding to the Mold and Denbigh Railway, are in full operation, and extensive works have recently been added to this property. They are held on lease for a term of about 50 years, at a dead rent of £50 per annum, merging into certain royalties.
Also about FOUR ACRES OF LAND, with TENEMENT, known as Llwyni Bach, situate in the parish of Ysceiog. This property is situate midway between two railway stations on the Mold and Denbigh Line, in connection with the North-Western and Chester and Holyhead Lines, and within two or three hours only of Liverpool and Manchester.
Particulars of Messrs. FIELD, SOY, and PULLEY, Solicitors, Norwich; of Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, and Co., Solicitors, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; of Messrs. LACRES, HANMER, BIRD, and Co., Solicitors, Liverpool; of Messrs. DEW and Son, Ltd Agents, Bangor; at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester; the Black Lion, Mold; the Bull, Denbigh; the Belvoir, Rhyl; and of the Auctioneers, 63, Moorgate Street, E.C., and Greenwich.

BALLYCUMMICK and COOSHEEN COPPER MINES, on the Schull and Rosbrien Harbours, County of Cork, together with the COSLY PLANT and MACHINERY now in work and in good working order. With possession.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and CO. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Ballycummick Copper Mining Company (Limited), to SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, July 8, at One o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, in One Lot, the

BALLYCUMMICK and COOSHEEN COPPER MINES.

The Ballycummick Mine, situate about 11 miles from Skibbereen, on the Rosbrien Harbour, available for vessels of 150 tons burden, has been opened for some years, and has yielded yellow, grey, and purple sulphurets of copper. As much as 120 tons of washed ore have been raised in one month, and this may be increased by more active development. The lodes have been proved to the thickness of 14 ft., and the latter of 6 ft. The workings have been sunk to a depth of 222 fms. They are efficiently drained by pumps on the various levels worked by a Cornish pumping-engine; there is also a powerful winding engine, stamping machine, range of 11 hutchies with jiggling gear, three washing machines, all driven by a horizontal steam-engine and boiler. There are crushing rollers, screens, riddles, and all requisites for the efficient working of the mine, several dwellings, offices, stabling, &c., and a wharf on Rosbrien Harbour.

The surface and underground workings are intersected by tramways. The mineral area is held for a term of which about 25 years are unexpired, at a dead rent of £50 per annum, and a royalty of 1-16th.

The Coosheen Mine, situate about 2 miles, and is situate on Schull Harbour. It comprises 21 acres of surface land, with Coosheen Cottage, and the copper and other ores under the estate and lands of Coosheen about 265 acres in extent. There are six distinct lodes at this mine much richer in quality than at Ballycummick. There are two pits—one sunk to 36 fathoms below the adit and the other to 55 fathoms; the workings are efficiently drained by five sets of pumps, worked by a Cornish pumping-engine and boiler. The winding gear is worked by a table steam-engine and boiler.

There is a wharf on the harbour, enclosed coal yard, crushing house, with Blake's crusher, worked by a steam engine, washing stage, four cottages, barracks, smiths' and carpenters' shops, and other appurtenances.

Held on lease for a term of 31 years, from 24th June, 1865, at a fixed rent of £40 per annum, and a royalty of 1-16th.

Both mines were surveyed in 1872, when the present company was formed by Mr. Tregoning, the eminent mining engineer, who reported very favourably as to their value. The celebrated Berehaven Mines are in the vicinity of these mines. The mines may be viewed by orders only, which may be had at the offices of the auctioneers, where specimens of the ores may be inspected.

Particulars and plans of the ores may be inspected of Messrs. HARRISON, solicitors, No. 5, Walsbrook, E.C.; of Mr. J. H. R. BRUCE, Liquidator, No. 6, Guildhall Chambers, E.C.; at the principal hotels Cork and Dublin; at the "Midland Counties Herald" office, Birmingham; at the Auction Mart, London; and of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

VALUABLE COAL MINES.

Situate at WHITLEDGE GREEN, near the Bryn Railway Station, within ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, in the County of LANCASTER.

MR. JOHN LAMB WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in a Cause Latham against Rowbottom, at the Royal Hotel, in Wigan, in the said county, on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1874, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, before the James Winkworth Winstanley, Esq., the District Registrar, subject to conditions of sale, the MINES OF COAL and CANNEL, lying under an Estate in Ashton-in-Makerfield aforesaid, or formerly called or known by the name of WHITLEDGE GREEN HOUSE, near a place called Whitledge Green, within Ashton-in-Makerfield aforesaid, and under the several closes, fields, or parcels of land or ground hereunto, now or formerly belonging or therewith usually held, situate at Ashton aforesaid, containing, in the whole, 34 statute acres of land, or thereabouts, with powers to enter into or upon the surface of the said fields or parcels of land, to sink pits, erect works, make reservoirs, divert streams, make canals, cuts, and ditches, and other convenient and necessary works for the purpose of working and disposing of the said mines, making reasonable recompense to the owner of the surface of the said land.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis at the Chancery Office, Municipal-buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool; from the Auctioneer, King-street, Wigan; Mr. G. ROBERTSON, Solicitor, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool; Mr. THOS. HEALD, Solicitor, Wigan; or Mr. ARTHUR G. MATHER, Solicitor, 4, Harrington-street, Liverpool; and from Mr. LEVER R. ROWBOTTOM, Solicitor, Wigan.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND IRON MINES.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MESSRS. BRUTON, KNOWLES, and BRUTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1874, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, either together or in the following lots, and subject to printed conditions of sale:—

Lot 1.

ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD COLLIERY, known as "THE COUSINS ENGINE COLLIERY," situate at Whitcroft, near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, and comprising, with others, the following principal veins or seams of COAL—viz., "The Coleford High Delf," "The Whittington," and "The Yorkley" Veins, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 146 acres, or thereabouts.

The colliery is a gale held in perpetuity under a grant from the Crown, at a low royalty and dead rent.

Being crossed by the Severn and Wye Railway, now in course of construction, it is most favourably situated for transit, at a low rate, of the produce to the ship for loading the coal direct into the railway trucks. The colliery is also well situated for local demand of its produce, being in the immediate vicinity of iron and other works, in which the produce of similar collieries is extensively consumed (ductively) in the immediate neighbourhood.

The coal from the Coleford High Delf Vein is highly valued as a steam coal, and is used in the manufacture of iron; and that from the Whittington and Yorkley Veins is excellent for domestic and gas purposes, and will stand shipping with very little breakage.

Lot 2.

ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LYD-BROOK DEEP LEVEL IRON MINE," situate (near Rose) at Lydbrook, in the Forest of Dean, and comprising, with others, the veins of ironstone known as "The Sandstone" Vein, and "The Limestone" Vein, and the surface boundaries of which said colliery comprise an area of 200 acres, or thereabouts.

And also ALL that VALUABLE FREEHOLD IRON MINE, known as "THE LIMEKILN POOL LEVEL IRON MINE," situate at Lydbrook aforesaid, adjacent to the first-mentioned iron mine, and comprising similar veins to those in the Limekiln Pool Level Iron Mine, and the surface boundaries of which said Limekiln Pool Level Iron Mine comprise an area of about 90 acres.

The above iron mines are gales held in perpetuity under grants from the Crown, subject respectively to low royalties and certain dead rents.

The whole of the ore in the Limekiln Pool Level Mine can be won by means of daisy line of the mine, driven by in stroke from such mine about 70 acres of the Lydney situated for working in connection with each other, for the purposes of ventilation, and the quick dispatch of the produce to the surface. The produce is sent by the Severn and Wye Railway passes within a few yards of the two iron mines, and will place them in direct communication with, as well as the local, the South Wales and South Staffordshire Furnaces.

The above colliery and iron mines present rare opportunities to persons wishing to embark capital with a view to opulent returns.

Lithographed plans and printed particulars, and conditions of sale, and all other information may be obtained, in the country, at the offices of Messrs. WIGNOT & SONS, Solicitors, Dole; or in London of either of the following solicitors:—Messrs. FRERE, FORSTER, and Co., 28, Lincoln's Inn fields; and Messrs. GEDDES, KIRBY, and MILLETT, 1, Old Palace yard, Westminster.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the GREAT NORTH CARADON SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an Order made by His Honor, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the said Matter, dated the 25th day of June instant, on the petition of Francis Lambie Price, of Gresham House, in the City of London, Gentleman, a creditor of the said company, IT WAS ORDERED that the said GREAT NORTH CARADON SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
ROBERT MACLEANE PAUL, Truro.
(Agent for E. Flux and Leadbitter, 158, Leadenhall street, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner.)
Dated Truro, the 27th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the GREAT NORTH CARADON SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Vice-Warden has, by an Order made in the said Matter, bearing date the 25th day of June instant, appointed JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the said company.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 27th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the GREAT NORTH CARADON SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 11th day of July next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 27th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Warden has, by an Order made in the said Matter, bearing date the 24th day of June instant, appointed JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the said company.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 25th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 11th day of July next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 25th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEEL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 28th day of June last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Watson, of Plymouth, within the Stannaries of Devon, Mine Purser, a shareholder, and claiming to be also a creditor of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at Prince's Hall, in Truro, within the said Stannaries of Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 11th day of July inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
(Agents for Southgate and Watson, of 7, King's Bench Walk, London, Dated Truro, July 1, 1874.
Solicitors for the said Petitioner.)

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the NEW EAST WHEEL RUSSELL, otherwise the WHEEL COURTNEY MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the New East Wheel Russell, otherwise the Wheel Courtney Mine, in the parish of Tavistock, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, the INTEREST of the COMPANY in the lease under which its operations have been carried on, and of which lease about six years are still unexpired, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE

MINING MATERIALS AND EFFECTS

Belonging to the said company and upon the said mine, and comprising, amongst other effects:—
Five tons of rail iron; 1 ton of tram saddles; 6 cwt. 2 qrs. iron pumps; 532 lbs. boiler steel; two large pulley wheels; one rod wheel; 100 lb. chain; 70 fathoms whim rope; 290 lbs. smiths' and miners' tools; wood air pipes; three oak water barrels; winze; iron kibble; three iron tram wagons; two 4 in. iron pumps; 800 lbs. useful iron; anvil; bellows and frame; wood house; old chain and iron work; old whim and saw pit; timber stage and boarding; coal and grease; roof of shop and account house (wood); firing, sundries, boxes, &c.
To inspect the property, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the Mine; and for further particulars to the Official Liquidator, Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro.
(Agent for Edward Chilcote, Tavistock, Solicitor for the said Official Liquidator.)
Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, July 2, 1874.

GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINES.

MR. R. H. CADE has been favoured with instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, commencing at Eleven o'clock A.M. precisely, at the Great Wheel Vor United Mines, in the parish of Breage, in the county of Cornwall, the under-mentioned valuable

SPARE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

(not required by the company for present purposes), consisting of:—
ONE 36 in. STAMPING ENGINE, double, with THREE BOILERS, 11 tons each, two large fly-wheels.
FOUR 16 head STAMPS AXLES, with frames, heads, lifters, &c., complete.
ONE 30 in. MAN ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, 12 tons.
ONE 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 12 tons.
ONE large STEAM CAPSTAN.
ONE large SHEARS, at the 55 in. engine.
ONE large SHAFT TACKLE, with pulleys complete.

PITWORK AT IVRY'S SHAFT.
64 16 in. pumps.
58 14 in. ditto.
12 13 in. ditto.
10 11 in. ditto.
3 18 in. ditto.
1 17 in. ditto.
2 19 in. ditto.
2 14 in. ditto.
2 14 in. workings.
2 16 in. H pieces.
1 15 in. doorpiece.
2 16 in. ditto.
1 16 in. windbore.
1 18 in. pole case, stuffing box and gland.
1 iron landing wagon, a quantity of rod and flange bolts, staples and glands, 20 pieces 13 and 14 in. pitch pine main rods, long lengths.

AT METAL SHAFT.
59 in. pumps; 110 in. windbore; 1 9 in. doorpiece; 1 8 in. working, 14 ft. long; 1 9 in. matching, 3 ft. long; large shaft tackle; tram irons; iron and wood rods; 1 large balance bob; a quantity of faggotted and rolled strapping plates; 2 iron skips; 1 iron landing wagon.

AT EDWARD'S SHAFT.
46 13 in. pumps, 22 pairs faggotted strapping plates, 1 13 in. pole, stuffing box and gland, 20 2 ft. rod rolls, 4 9 in. pumps, 1 8 in. working, 1 8 in. doorpiece, a lot of bucket rods, &c.

SMITHS' SHOP.
3 smiths' bellows, vice, anvils, smiths' and miners' tools, a quantity of new and old iron.

ON DRESSING FLOORS.
Several large sheds, dressing machinery, &c., also a quantity of new and old timber.

The above machinery and materials will be found equal to the best in the county of Cornwall, and will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to J. J. TRURAM, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; the Agents on the Mines; or Mr. R. H. CADE, Auctioneer, Helston.—Helston, 17th June, 1874.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS, AND WITH CONCURRENCE OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE GENERAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRAZIL.
TO OWNERS OF MINES, SPECULATORS, MINING ENGINEERS, INVESTORS IN MINES, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. GREEN AND SON are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, on Friday, 10th July, 1874, at One for Two o'clock precisely, the valuable MINING PROPERTIES belonging to the above Company, situate in the Province of MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL, together with the HOUSES, MILLS, and other BUILDINGS belonging thereto; they are known as the SANTA ANNA, ITABIRA, and CONCEICAO, and capable of being worked separately. All these three properties of gold. The CONCEICAO has a great reputation, having yielded large quantities of gold, and now requires the attention of practical men, when a satisfactory return may be looked for. There is also a house in the City of Itabira.
Maps and plans of the properties, with a report of mining engineers, may be inspected at Messrs. GREEN and SON's offices.

Particulars and conditions of sales of Messrs. WILKINS, BLYTH, and MARLAND, Solicitors, 10, St. Swithin lane; of Mr. JOHN EDWARD DAWSON, Secretary to the Liquidators, 86, London Wall, City; and of Messrs. GREEN and SON, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 10, St. Swithin lane, London.

WHEEL OSBORNE MINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

BENJAMIN LIBBY, Auctioneer, Camborne (for the Widow of the late Mr. W. G. POLKINGHORNE), has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, July 14th, 1874, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the Mine, first in One Lot, and if not thus sold in Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, all the

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS AT WHEEL OSBORNE.

Situated near TOWNSEND, in the parish of CROWAN, near CAMBORNE, comprising—
ONE 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, with ONE BOILER, 10 tons.

29 11 in. 9 ft. pumps.
2 10 in. 11 ft. working barrels.
2 11 in. windbores, 10 ft. long.
2 11 in. doorpieces.
1 sinking drive, 6 ft. long.
1 top doorpiece, 3 ft. 6 in.
4 10 in. bucket prongs.
60 fms. 1 1/2 in. bucket rods.
2 set-offs.
1 horse whim and shaft tackle, span beam for ditto, and horse arms.
Air pipes.
60 fms. wire rope.
4 whim kibles.
2 winze ditto.
1 piece 10 in. rod, 18 ft. long (new).
4 rod plates.
Oak axle for capstan, span beam, and uprights for ditto.
4 whim shafts.
9 small ditto.
Stand beam, and scales.
2 sample irons.
Iron stove ladders.

ONE 14 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ton boiler, with 12 head stamps axle heads and lifters, complete; 4 square lifters (new); strips in front of ditto, shafting to work boulders, 11 round boulders, 2 square ditto 50 dead fms., 4 hand ditto, 7 tin knives, sundry lots of timber, flooring, wheel and hand barrows, quantity of laundries, large tin hutch, tubs, pails, shovels, scoops, sieves, cans, &c.

SMITHS' SHOP.
One 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, old iron, 2 cwt. smiths' tools, 4 pairs taps and plates, screw stock and wrenches, lifting jack, miners' tools, 4-wheel carriage, 4 box prangs, flange, bolt and rod pins.

SAW HOUSE.
Carpenters' bench, grindstone, saw pit frame, chest, rope, timber, &c. Two wood sheds.

MATERIAL HOUSE.
Anti-friction grease, shovel and pick hilt, sheet lead, ropes, candle chests, nail boxes, 16 miners' chests, 2 water barrels.

The account house furniture.
Refreshments will be provided.
The above machinery and materials are in excellent condition, having been put on the mine quite new very recently, and are equal to the best in the county.

To view the above, apply to the man in charge, on the mine, and further information may be obtained on application to W. F. CARDOZO, Esq., the Purser; Capt. WILLIAM ROWE, St. Maradon, Camborne; or to the Auctioneer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM AND LANDS,
AT BLAGDON AND UBLEY.

MINERAL RIGHTS & SLAG WASHING WORKS, ENGINES, MACHINERY AND PLANT, ON THE MENDIP HILLS.

MR. JAMES COLLINGS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mine Hotel, Wells, on Tuesday, July 14th, 1874, at Two o'clock in the afternoon for Three precisely, in Two Lots:—

LOT 1 will comprise all that very desirable FARM, called TEMPLE EYDON FARM, in the parish of BLAGDON, and reputed to contain 203A. OR. 9P., divided into TWENTY CLOSES, of excellent ARABLE, MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, which, with three closes forming part of Lot 2, are in the occupation of Mr. Watts, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of £332. Also, FOUR SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGES, of the estimated annual value of £15.

LOT 2 will comprise all that FARM in the parish of UBLEY, called WILLOUGHBY, containing together 65A. 1R. 0P., or thereabouts, THREE CLOSES of which, containing 31A. 1R. 22P., are occupied by the Mendip Hills Mining Company (Limited), for the purposes of their works, in getting, washing, and smelting the slags, slimes, and other deposits of lead; and on this portion of the estate have been erected, at a great expense, the valuable WORKS, REFINING OFFICES, ASSAY OFFICE, ENGINE HOUSES, BLAST AND CALCINING FURNACES, with double-cylinder ENGINE, of 35 horse power, CORNISH BOILER, by G. Adlam and Sons, Bristol; 50 in. DISC FAN; and other the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY, all in good working order, as now used and employed for the purposes of the works, the whole of which will be comprised in this Lot; and also all the RIGHT and INTEREST of the Mendip Hills Mining Company (Limited) to the MINERALS and MINERAL RIGHTS in a Field of 20 acres, called Minery Field, held at the present time by the Viscount Clifden under an agreement for a yearly tenancy at a rent of £100 per annum; and also in another field, called the Fown Field, containing about 16 acres, held from Colonel Frazer Mackenzie, also under an agreement for a yearly tenancy.

The other portion of the "Willoughbys," consisting of THREE CLOSES, containing together 33A. 3R. 18P., are in the occupation of Mr. Charles Watts, as tenant from year to year. There is a good substantial newly-erected three story DWELING HOUSE or Manager's Residence; also a seven stalled Stable and a Cottage on the Lot.

On the freehold portion of this lot, and also on the closes that are occupied therewith, are valuable deposits of slags and slimes, the refuse of ancient workings for lead, and from which large quantities of lead have been produced, and are now being produced by the company.

Full particulars, with plans and detailed information, with conditions of sale, are now in course of preparation, and may be shortly obtained from Messrs. BECK and GREEN, Solicitors, Northampton; Mr. C. H. DAVIES, Land Agent, Banbury; Mr. WILLIAM ROGER, Manager for the Company, at the Works, Blagdon, near Bristol; at the office of the Mendip Counties Herald, Birmingham; at the Saracen's Head, Bristol; of R. METCALFE, Esq., 4, Furnival's Inn, London; at the Mitre Hotel, Wells; or of the Auctioneer, Axbridge, by Weston-super-Mare.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR FINANCIAL AGENTS, SYNDICATES, OR CAPITALISTS.

NEW PEMBROKE TIN AND COPPER MINE.

In the parish of ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, as a going concern, that portion of the Mine called EDGUMBE'S, now worked by flat rods attached to New Pembroke 80 in. pumping engine, and which mode will be still applicable for working Edgumbe's by payment of a small rental, to be arranged between the buyer and seller.

Edgumbe's portion of the mine has been re-opened to a depth of 131 fathoms, the different levels and shafts have been cleared and securely timbered, and other expenses incurred at a cost to the present shareholders of about £5000. Only about 12 fathoms more of the shaft remain to be cleared so to reach the bottom of the mine, where the prospects of finding mineral are very encouraging. Nearly forty years ago the mine was successfully worked for copper only, and about £150,000 dividends are said to have been declared. Tin mining at that period in deep mines was very little attended to.

A good lode for tin is now being worked in the adjoining Western Mine, called Wheel Eliza, in the 75 fm. level, close to the boundary of Edgumbe's.

This contemplated sale has been determined on in consequence of the disinclination of the largest shareholder to further develop the property (good reasons for which can be given), although many of the other shareholders are anxious to continue their holdings by joining others, for the purpose of accomplishing the main object first intended—viz., to see the bottom of the mine—which can be accomplished within a few months, and then sink it deeper.

At the meeting of New Pembroke shareholders, held on the 9th instant, a committee was formed for making the necessary arrangements for disposing of the property within one month. It is considered that the present opportunity is an excellent one for financial agents or capitalists.

The following mines, situate in close proximity to Edgumbe's, and all within a distance of one mile, have sold copper and tin to the value of many millions of pounds sterling, and have paid during their respective workings the enormous profits set opposite their names—viz.,

Edgumbe's former working about £150,000
Charlestown Mines (now again working) 200,000
Par Consols Mine 230,000
Pembroke Mine 120,000
Great Crinnis Mine 180,000
East Crinnis Mine 110,000
New Pembroke, now working, dividends declared about 5,000

Total £985,000

* And have discovered within the last two months a very rich lode of copper ore, now being taken away, worth upwards of £200 sterling per fathom, with every prospect of a continuance.

For further information, apply to the Purser.—
Dated 11th June, 1874. Mr. JOHN POLKINGHORNE, Tywardreath.

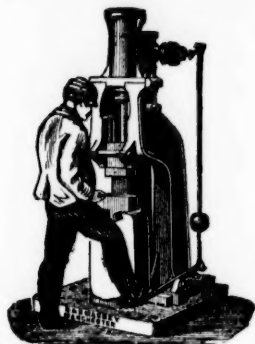
FOR SALE, an excellent 60-horse high-pressure HORIZONTAL

STEAM ENGINE (30 in. cylinder

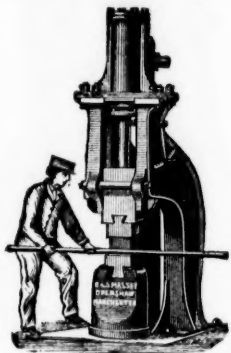
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867; Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

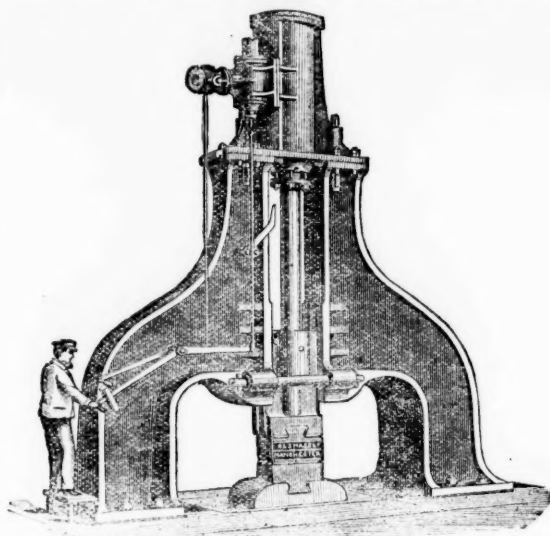
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



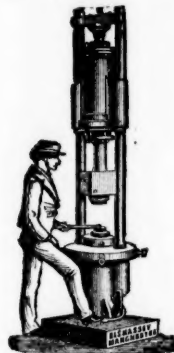
Small Hammer with 100 lbs. weight.



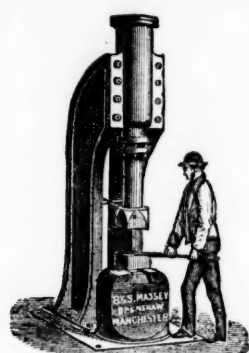
From 1 to 10 tons in Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.



Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



General Sizing Hammer.



General Sizing Hammer.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Ship-builders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Copper-smiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.

ROBERT DAGLISH & CO.,

Boiler Makers, Engineers and Ironfounders, &c.,

ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY, LANCASHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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VALVELESS ENGINES, AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR COLLIERIES AND PUMPS,

With and without Condensing Apparatus.

CHEMICAL PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

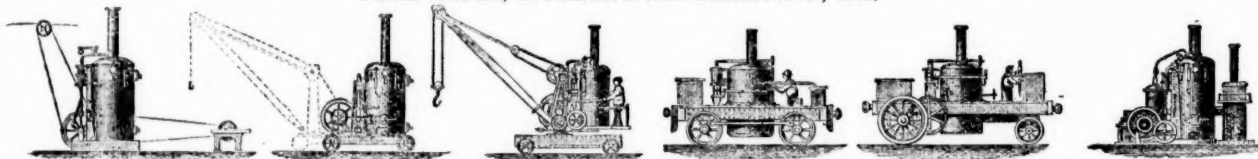
ROLLING MILL ENGINES, GEARING, &c.,

GLASS MACHINERY.

MINING MACHINERY FOR COPPER, COAL, GOLD, AND SALT.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.



STATIONARY ENGINE, From 1 to 30 horse power. No building required.

PORTABLE BOILER, 1 to 20 horse power. With or without job.

STEAM CRANE, 20 cwt. to 20 tons. For wharf or rail.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE, 5 to 27 horse power. For steep inclines and quick curves.

TRACTION ENGINES, 6 to 27 horse power. Light and heavy.

SHIP'S ENGINES, Winding, cooking, and distilling. Passed by Government for half water.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES they are extensively USED for GENERAL PURPOSES, and also in situations where STEAM-ENGINES OF THE ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION CANNOT BE APPLIED.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO.,

PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

CRANSTON HILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW

ENGINES OF EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK for SALE or HIRE, and ALL OUR MANUFACTURES GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.

Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures. AGENTS IN LONDON FOR THE SALE OF OUR MANUFACTURES: WIMSHURST AND CO.

CHARLES PRICE AND CO'S PATENT RANGOON ENGINE OIL.



THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery; it is used almost exclusively in Her Majesty's Dockyards and Fleet, and by the War Office and East India Government; as well as by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., P. and O. Co., Canard Co., and by most of the other important Royal Mail Steam Fleets in the kingdom. It is also extensively employed on the various railways, and by many of the leading engineering and manufacturing firms at home and abroad.

"I hereby certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is calculated, indeed, to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation, and from its peculiar character, is not liable to lead to spontaneous combustion of cotton waste or any similar material which might become imbued with it, as is the case with Rape, Gallipoli, and Olive Oils. The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Spermaceti or Lard Oil."

T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c., &c., Consulting Chemist to the Board of Works."

Extract from Mr. BAXTER'S Speech in the House of Commons, May 31st, 1870:—

Chas. Price and Co.'s Rangoon Oil—"a vastly superior article" (speaking of Gallipoli Oil at £72 per ton)—"was obtained for from £40 to £45 per ton."

Every parcel of the Oil sent from the Works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm, and as many spurious imitations of the Rangoon Engine Oil are sold purchasers are requested to observe that none is genuine which does not bear this mark.

Oil, Tallow, and Colour Merchants, Seed Crushers, Turpentine Distillers, &c.

London: CASTLE BAYNARD, UPPER THAMES STREET, & MILLWALL. POPLAR.—Works: ERITH, KENT.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, LIFTING JACKS, HOISTING CRABS, HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, &c., IN STOCK.

W. H. PEARSON, 50, ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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on application.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS, TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND ROSE PIPE MANUFACTURERS,

LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON

Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for MILL BANDS, ROSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

MONEY, TIME, AND LIFE ARE LOST IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Provide against these losses by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ACCIDENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HON. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND £140,000.

ANNUAL INCOME, £160,000.

£910,000 have been paid as compensation.

Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' standing.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or—

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE DARLINGTON ROCK BORER.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, FRANCE,
AND VARIOUS CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

Makes 300 to 1000 Blows per Minute, as may be required, without
Valve or Complicated Gear.

DRIVEN WITH STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR.

SPECIALY SUITABLE FOR RAILWAY, QUARRY, AND MINE WORK.

For price and particulars, apply to—

JOHN DARLINGTON,
2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

THE "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL.

J. G. CRANSTON begs to announce that he is now prepared to supply the above machine.
The "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL is already in successful operation in several Mines in the North
of England.

STEAM BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and all other MINING MACHINERY supplied.

For prices, estimates, and other particulars, apply to—

J. G. CRANSTON, ENGINEER, 22, GREY STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

CARDIFF MEETING. 1872.

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH

Have much pleasure in announcing the following List of Prizes awarded them at this Show:—

"For the Best Portable Steam Engine"	THE FIRST PRIZE OF £40.
"For the Best Combined Portable Thrashing Machine"	THE FIRST PRIZE OF £40.
"For the Best Combined Portable Thrashing and Finishing Machine"	HIGH COMMENDATION.
"For the Best Straw and Hay Elevator (Stacking Machine)"	THE FIRST PRIZE OF £10.
"For the Best Straw Elevator"	THE PRIZE OF £5.
"For Patent Self-Feeding Apparatus for Thrashing Machines"	SILVER MEDAL.

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH have received FIRST PRIZES AT EVERY TRIAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY at which they have competed since 1849; and on three occasions in succession—namely, at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1867; at Oxford, in 1870; and at Cardiff, as above, they have been awarded all the First Prizes offered for Steam Engines.

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE SPECIAL DIPLOMA OF HONOUR for Agricultural Machinery.

MOSCOW GREAT EXHIBITION, 1872.—Two Gold Medals.

Revised catalogues free, by post, on application to

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH, LINCOLN.

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, AND 35 AND 37, TARLETON STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**ONE HUNDREDWEIGHT OF COKE CAN BE
OBTAINED FOR ONE PENNY,**

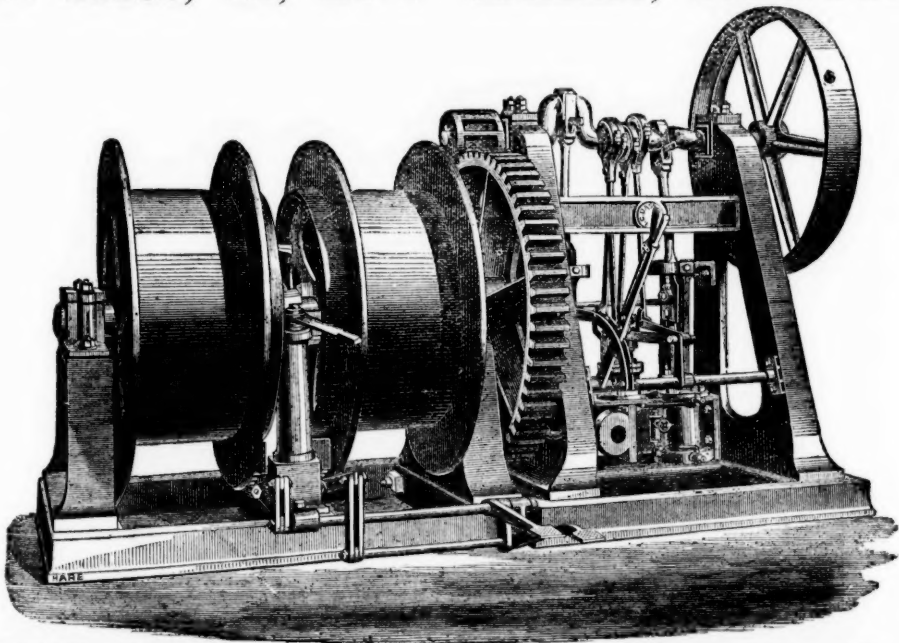
By means of an apparatus, which was introduced by us in the year 1860, and SINCE THEN GREATLY IMPROVED, for

WASHING THE COKE OUT OF THE ASHES OF COAL.

These Apparatuses pay already where Five Tons of Coal are daily consumed, as this quantity would
give at least 10 cwts. of Coke.

The **HUMBOLDT ENGINE-WORKS**, in KALK, near Deutz-on-the-Rhine.

I. G. BASS, 18, BOW STREET, SHEFFIELD.



IMPROVED DESIGN of Engine for HAULING, for use with either
Steam or Compressed Air.

Takes less room, and can be supplied for less money, than any other
Engine of same power.

May also be had with single drum for winding.

THOMAS WARDEN & SON,
IRON, STEEL, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, Tug Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Crabs,
Cranes, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Arms and Boxes, Axles, Springs, Hurdles and Fencing, Screw
Bolts, Washers, Hames, Chains, Files, Nails, &c., &c.
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For Cotton Spinners, Railway Companies, Engineers, Colliery Pre-
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ALSO OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ENGINE AND BOILER FITTINGS,

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TURRET CLOCK MAKERS;

Makers of the celebrated

AUTOMATIC CLOCKS

For indicating the pressure of steam day and night,
rise and fall of the tide, &c.

Winding Indicators, Signal Bells,

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ALBION WORKS,
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BOILER FEEDING

**THE GRINDROD
BOILER FEEDER**

Which keeps the water at one definite height day and night.
MUCH IN USE IN THIS DISTRICT.

THE

STILWELL WATER HEATER

AND

LIME EXTRACTOR.

**THE HALLAM
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These are all high-class inventions, and are with
confidence recommended.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Storrs.	Mines.	10. 0.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total durs.	Per share.	Last paid
15000	Alderley Edge, Cheshire*	0 0 0	...	...	12 1 8.	0 5 0.	Apr. 1874
5000	All-y-Crib, T. Talybot.	2 0 0	...	...	0 0 0.	0 6 6.	Apr. 1874
30000	Bampfylde, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>mn.</i> , Devon*	1 0 0	5½	5¼ 5½	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	June 1874
4500	Blaen Caelan, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Cardigan* (£4 sh.)	3 10 0	...	...	0 10 9.	...	...
15000	Bloreswell Downs, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , St. Just*	3 0 0	...	...	0 5 6.	0 2 0.	Oct. 1874
200	Bronfloy, <i>c</i> , St. Just.	116 5 0	50	40 45	619 15 0.	5 0 0.	Aug. 1874
500	Brocton, *1s. l. (£2000 Deb. B. & P. ct.)	100 0 0	...	...	110 0 0.	2 3.	Jan. 1874
4000	Brookwood, <i>c</i> , Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	...	...	2 14 6.	0 6 0.	Nov. 1874
8500	Cargoll, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Newlyn	5 0 5	1½	2¼ 2½	4 16 3.	0 12 6.	Oct. 1874
6000	Carrwell, <i>c</i> , Camberland	2 10 0	...	...	0 10 0.	0 4 0.	Aug. 1874
7500	Castle - Dinias, <i>l</i> , St. Colum.	3 0 0	...	...	0 10 0.	...	...
1000	Carr Brea, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Illogan†	35 0 0	70	65 70	208 0 0.	1 0 0.	Feb. 1874
6000	Cth. & Jane, <i>l</i> , Penrhynchdaraeth	5 0 0	...	...	0 7 6.	0 7 6.	June 1874
2450	Cock's Kitchen, <i>l</i> , Illogan†	20 4 9	10½	10 10½	11 17 0.	0 7 6.	Jan. 1874
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, <i>c</i> , Tavistock†*	0 12 0	1½	1½ 1½	116 10 0.	0 12 0.	May 1874
4296	Dolcoath, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Camborne	10 14 10	50	46 48	104 4 2.	0 12 6.	Jan. 1874
1000	East Ballewidden, <i>l</i> , Sancerce*	1 0 0	...	...	0 2 11 0.	0 5.	Feb. 1874
6144	East Cardon, <i>c</i> , St. Cleer†	2 14 6	1	¾ 1¼	14 19 0.	0 2 0.	Oct. 1874
5200	East Darren, <i>l</i> , Cambridgeshire	32 0 0	...	...	222 10 0.	1 0 0.	May 1874
6400	East Pool, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Illogan†	9 0 0	10	9½ 10½	0 11 0.	0 10 0.	May 1874
5000	Exmouth, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Christow	0 7 6	...	¾ ¾	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	May 1874
2800	Foxdale, <i>l</i> , Isle of Man*	25 0 0	...	...	80 15 0.	0 10 0.	Sept. 1874
40000	Glasgow Carr, <i>c</i> [30,000 £ p., 10,000 £s. p.]	1 ½ 1	1	¾ 1	0 4 10 0.	1 0.	Sept. 1874
15000	Great Laxey, <i>l</i> , Isle of Man*	4 0 0	12	11½ 12	16 17 0.	0 6 0.	Apr. 1874
25000	Great West Van, <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	2 0 0	...	...	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Sept. 1874
5908	Great Wheel Vor, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Helston†	40 15 0	...	¾ ¾	15 19 6.	0 2 6.	June 1874
6400	Green Hurth, <i>l</i> , Durham*	0 6 0	5½	...	1 8 0.	0 4 0.	May 1874
20000	Grogwigion, <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	2 0 0	2½	3 3½	0 8 0.	0 8 0.	July 1874
1020	Hall, <i>c</i> , near Lickard	1 10 0	...	4 5	65 5 0.	0 8 0.	Oct. 1874
18000	Hingston Downs, <i>c</i> , Calstock† (£1 sh.)	...	1½	1½	4 3 0.	0 5 0.	May 1874
25000	Killace, <i>l</i> , Tipperary	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 3 11½	0 6 0.	Mar. 1874
400	Lisburne, <i>l</i> , Cardiganshire	15 15 0	...	...	565 10 0.	1 0 0.	Oct. 1874
5120	Lovell, <i>t</i> , Wendron	0 10 0	...	...	0 17 6.	0 1 6.	Jan. 1874
11000	Melindur Valley, <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	3 0 0	3½	3 3½	0 3 7.	0 3 7.	June 1874
9000	Minera Mining Co., <i>l</i> , Wrexham*	5 0 0	28	20 25	63 11 0.	0 2 0.	May 1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, <i>cl</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> †	7 0 0	6½	5½ 6½	0 8 0.	0 3 6.	July 1874
2000	North Hendre, <i>l</i> , Wales	2 10 0	...	...	0 15 0.	0 2 6.	June 1874
2000	North Hill, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , St. Just	11 0 0	4½	3 3½	0 4 0.	0 12 0.	Sept. 1874
7000	Old Trebrugh†, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , ordinary shares	...	¾	¾ ¾	0 0 9.	...	...
9000	Old Trebrugh†, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> (10 per ct. pref.)	0 10 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 0 10½	0 10½	Feb. 1874
8694	Pedn-ar-drea, <i>l</i> , Redruth	9 2 0	...	...	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	Nov. 1874
8000	Penhalls, <i>l</i> , St. Agnes	3 0 0	2½	1½ 2	3 3 0.	0 2 0.	Jan. 1874
80000	Penstrathal, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Gwennap.	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1874
6000	Phoenix, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Linkinhorne	4 13 4	3½	2½ 3	39 19 10.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1872
1772	Polberro, <i>l</i> , St. Agnes	15 0 0	...	...	1 12 6.	0 5 0.	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick, <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Holywell	1 0 0	...	...	0 7 0.	0 2 0.	July 1874
2000	Providence, <i>c</i> , Lelant (last Jan 74)	16 7 7	5½	5 5½	104 12 6.	0 10 0.	Sept. 1872
2000	Taman Gwyl, <i>l</i> , Salop	1 0 0	16½	14 1½	3 13	8 6.	Apr. 1874
10000	Thelston, <i>cl</i> , <i>l</i> , St. Austell	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 0.	0 8.	Apr. 1874
8000	Arlington Dressing, <i>l</i> , Calstock*	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 1.	0 1 1.	Sept. 1872
512	South Cardon, <i>c</i> , St. Cleer	1 5 0	80	60 80	713 0 0.	1 0 0.	Apr. 1874
5000	South Carr Brea, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Illogan	1 17 6	3½	3½ 3½	0 10 0.	0 2 6.	July 1872
6000	South Darren, <i>l</i> , Cardigan*	3 6 6	...	...	1 1 6.	0 1 6.	Nov. 1870
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, <i>l</i> †	3 10 0	0	...	0 9 0.	0 4 0.	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, <i>l</i> , Salop*	6 0 0	0	7 7½	3 8 0.	0 6 0.	Feb. 1873
2000	Terras, <i>l</i> , St. Austell	1 0 0	...	...	0 8 0.	0 1 6.	Oct. 1872
6000	Terras, <i>l</i> , Penryn Illogan	9 0 0	33	32 33	47 3 6.	0 10 0.	Apr. 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, <i>l</i> , Helston	6 5 0	2	1 2	9 11 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1874
15000	Van, <i>l</i> , Llanidloes	4 5 0	2½	25 30	12 19 6.	0 10 0.	July 1874
3800	W. Chiverton, <i>l</i> , Penrannabuelc	10 0 0	1½	1½ 2	52 10 0.	0 5 0.	June 1873
2048	West Wheel Frances, <i>t</i> , Illogan	27 3 9	13	12½ 13	3 12 6.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1872
512	Wheel Basset, <i>c</i> , Illogan†	5 2 6	27½	25 30	688 10 0.	1 10 0.	Aug. 1872
4295	Wheel Killy, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes	5 4 6	8½	7¾ 8¼	11 14 6.	0 3 0.	May 1874
696	Wheel Margaret, <i>t</i> , Uny Lelant	15 17 6	1½	1 1½	82 3 3.	0 10 0.	May 1872
5000	Wheel Mary, <i>t</i> , St. Dennis†	5 0 0	130	125 130	522 10 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873
80	Wheel Mary, <i>t</i> , St. Dennis†	5 0 0	...	...	0 2 0.	0 6 0.	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheel Russell, <i>c</i> , Tavistock	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873
1440	Wheel Tregoss, <i>t</i> , Roche	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheel Whisper, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Warleggan*	1 0 0	...	...	0 1 6.	0 6 0.	Mar. 1873
25000	Wicklow, <i>c</i> , <i>ul</i> , <i>l</i> , Wicklow	2 10 0	3½	3½ 3½	52 0 0.	0 2 6.	Mar. 1872

85500	Alamillos, Spain*†	2	0	0	...	2	...	1 3/4	1 3/4	...	1	3	0.	0	2	0.	Mar.	1874
80000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*	1	0	0	...	1	0	3/4	3/4	...	0	4	3.	0	1	0.	May	1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†	7	7	6	...	13 1/2	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	...	0	11	6.	0	2	0.	July	1873
10000	Battle Mountain, c, (6240 part pd.)	5	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	0	10	0.	0	10	0.	Nov.	1872
10000	Battle Mountain, c, California*	5	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	0	14	0.	0	2	6.	June	1874
60000	Bensberg, l, Germany*	4	10	0	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	0	17	0.	0	8	0.	July	1872
12320	Burra Burra, c, So. Australia	5	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	66	0	0.	0	1	0.	Oct.	1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, s, So. Africa.	7	7	0	...	20	...	27	28	xd.	16	15	0.	0	10	0.	June	1873
40000	Cedar Creek, c, California*	5	0	0	...	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	0	5	0.	0	2	6.	June	1873
80000	Central American Association*†	0	15	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	0	6	0.	0	1	0.	July	1869
15000	Chicago, s, Utah*	10	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	0	16	0.	0	4	0.	Sept.	1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, s, l, Colorado*	5	0	0	...	4 1/2	3 1/2	4	4	...	0	9	6.	0	1	6.	July	1874
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*†	0	16	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	2	6	9.	0	2	0.	Mar.	1872
93500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10	0	0	...	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	1	0	0.	0	1	0.	July	1871
2352	Eldorado, c, Nova Scotia*	10	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	2	5	0.	0	15	0.	June	1873
60000	Emma, s, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20	0	0	...	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	3	12	0.	0	6	0.	Dec.	1872
70000	English and Australian, c, S. Aust.	2	10	0	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	2	7	3.	0	2	6.	Mar.	1873
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	0	3	0.	0	3	0.	April	1872
10000	Fidelity, c, Utah*	10	0	0	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	4	2	0.	0	6	0.	July	1873
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*	2	0	0	...	—	—	—	—	...	4	4	0.	0	6	0.	Mar.	1874
30000	Gold Run, h, pd.	1	0	0	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	0	2	4.	0	0.	Oct.	1872	
40000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australiat	1	3	0	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	0	2	4.	0	0.	Oct.	1872	
20000	Last Chance, s, Utah*	5	0	0	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	0	14	0.	0	2	0.	July	1873
15000	Linares, l, Spain*	3	0	0	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	14	10	0.	0	7	6.	Mar.	1874
7837	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (45 shares).	3	10	0	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	1	11	6.	0	1	6.	Mar.	1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10	0	0	...	—	—											

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g</i> , Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, <i>g</i> , Victoria*†	2 10 0	—	—	—
20000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Peru (£10 shares)	10 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	—
20000	Blue Tent, <i>hyd</i> , California	5 0 0	5½	5 5½	—
50000	Braganza, <i>g</i> , Brazil*†	0 15 0	—	—	—
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	—
50152	Chontales, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	1	½ ½	—
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Cuiaba, <i>g</i> , Minas Gerais, Brazil*	0 17 6	—	—	—
10000	Dundas, <i>s</i> , Georgetown, Col.	2 0 0	—	—	—
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	—
25000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	—
60000	Exchequer, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	1 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada*†	2 0 0	½	½ ½	—
50000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> *	1 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Goetzl Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Holcombe Valley, <i>g</i> , California	1 0 0	1	1 ½	—
6000	Hornachos, <i>s</i> , <i>g</i> (40 shares)	5 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	—
00	Independence, <i>g</i> , California*	5 0 0	3	2½ 3	—
20000	I. X. L., <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	5 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua*	2 0 0	½	½ ½	—
12000	Lanestosa, <i>l</i> , <i>s</i> , Vizcaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	—	—	—
50000	London and California, <i>g</i> *†	2 0 0	—	—	—
75000	Malabar, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (65000 issued)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	—
40000	Malaga, <i>l</i> , Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Malpaso, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 5s. paid)	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	—
12000	Mannenberg, Homburg, Germany*	5 5 0	—	—	—
14000	Montague & Wacley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	5 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Monte Loreto, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	—
15000	New Pacific, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada*	0 7 6	¾	¾ ¾	—
60000	New Quebrada, <i>s</i> , Venezuela*	5 0 0	3½	3½ 3½	—
50000	New Rosario, <i>s</i> , Mexico*	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	—
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>g</i> , Coromandel*	5 0 0	5	4½ 8	—
10000	Newfoundland, <i>g</i> *	10 0 0	—	—	—
20000	North American, <i>g</i> *	4 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Pamuelillo, <i>g</i> , Chile*	4 0 0	1½	1 1½	—
50000	Pedro de Atacama, <i>g</i> , Italy*	3 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	—
40000	Rica, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (40000 issued)	5 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	—
100000	Rio Tinto, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Huella, Spain	8 0 0	8	7½ 8½	—
10000	Rosa Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0 19 0	¾	¾ ¾	—
25000	Ruby Consolidated, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Russia, <i>g</i> , Orenburg and Uta*†	10 0 0	3	2½ 3	—
25000	San Pedro, <i>g</i> , Chile*	2 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Santa Barbara, <i>g</i> , Brazil	0 7 6	1	¾ 1	—
10000	Silver Plume, <i>g</i> , Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	—
27500	St. John del Rey*† (£5 stock and its own shares)	2 10 0	252½	250 240	—
26000	St. Lawrence, <i>g</i> , California	5 0 0	—	—	—
25000	Star of Nevada, <i>s</i> * (12000 issued)	2 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Tecoma, <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	1½	¾ 1	—
20000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	—
43174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico*†	28 7 8	4½	3½ 3½	—
14000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah	5 0 0	1¾	1¾ 1¾	—

INES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clas.	Fr.
25000	Aberdaunant, <i>f</i> , Llandiloes*	1 0 0...	1½...	1¼	1½
10000	Aberystwyth, <i>c</i> , Cardigan	4 0 0...
18000	Ambrase Lake, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i>	1 10 0...
12000	Ashepton, <i>f</i> , Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0...	3	2½	3
50000	Ballycummisk, <i>c</i> , <i>c</i> , Schull	2 0 0...
12000	Bedford Consols, <i>c</i> , Tavistock	1 7 0...
12000	Bedford United, <i>c</i> , Tavistock	1 17 6...	1½...	1 1¼	...
25000	Bellon, <i>c</i> , Bessan 3000 sh. 2s. 6d. pd.)	1 13...	1½...	¾	1
5000	Blue Hills, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , St. Agnes	2 4 6...
15000	Bog, <i>f</i> , Shropshire* (10000 reserve)	2 0 0...	1½...	¾	1
12000	Bowden Hill, <i>c</i> , <i>mn</i> (7000 sh. £1 pd.)	0 15 0...
20000	Brynmaber, <i>f</i> , Cardigan	1 0 0...
30000	Burrow & Butson, <i>c</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>bl</i> , St. Agnes	1 0 0...
20000	Burra Burra, <i>c</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>bl</i> , Kenwyn	1 0 0...	1	¾	1
5498	Wadain, <i>s</i> , <i>c</i> , Cardigan* (44 shares)	3 15 6...
4500	Swadlow Consols, <i>s</i> , <i>c</i> , Cardigan* (£5 sh.)	4 16 0...
12000	Cae Gwynon, <i>c</i> , Cardigan
30000	Caldbek Fell, <i>l</i> , Cumberland*	2 0 0...
6000	Carden* (£10 shares)	4 0 0...
5584	Carr Camborne, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Camborne	5 3 6...	¾...	¾	¾
10000	Castle Gate, St. Colomb*	1 0 0...
10000	Cathedral, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Gwynnapp*	1 10 0...	1	¾	1
3000	Cefn Brynno (lim. to £5)	5 0 0...
6000	Cefn Consols, <i>l</i> , Flintshire	5 0 0...
10000	Central Van, <i>l</i> , <i>bl</i> , Llandiloes*	5 0 0...
24000	Corn Granby, <i>c</i> , Cardigan	0 10 0...	¾...	¾	¾
24051	Crenner & Abraham* (25949 sh. £1).	2 0 0...	¾...	¾	¾
15000	Cwm Bychan, <i>s</i> , <i>sl</i> , Montgomery	1 0 0...
30000	Cwm Eilan, <i>l</i> , Radnorshire*	1 0 0...
30000	Cwm Nant Ddu, <i>l</i> , Montgomery	1 0 0...
10000	Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, <i>l</i> , Mont.*	2 11 0...
256	Cwmystwith, <i>l</i> , Cardiganshire	60 0 0...
15000	Deer Park, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Tavistock	2 0 0...
7500	Dong Dulgib Consols, <i>l</i> *	2 0 0...
456	Ding Dong, Gwilym	49 14 0...	9	6	8
12000	Dolwen Consols, <i>c</i> , Cardigan	1 0 0...
6500	Draek Walls, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Calstock	5 0 0...
10000	Duchy Great Consols, <i>c</i> , Calstock	3 0 0...
10000	Dunsley W. Phoenix, <i>f</i> , Linkin.	2 0 0...
15000	Dyliffe, <i>f</i> , Montgomeryshire	6 0 0...
612	East Bassett, <i>c</i> , Redruth†	73 10 0...	2	1½	1½
800	East Black Craig, <i>f</i> , <i>l</i> , Scotland	28 0 0...
4000	East Boscastle, <i>f</i> , St. Just	6 0 0...
4000	East Cwm Vron, <i>l</i> , Fennabulloe	5 17 6...	1½...	1½	1½
12000	East Cwm Vron, <i>l</i> , Llandiloes*	2 0 0...
4000	East Dolcoath, <i>f</i> , Illogan	10 0 0...
6000	East Grenville, <i>c</i> , Camborne	6 14 0...	¾...	¾	¾
4000	East Gunnislake and So. Bedford, <i>c</i> .	13 13 0...
50000	East Llanguyng, <i>l</i> , Montgomery*	2 0 0...
30000	E. Nant-y-mwyn, <i>f</i> , <i>l</i> , Brecknockshire.	1 0 0...
9	E. Tywarthall and Croft Prince, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> .	10 0 0...	1½...	1½	1½
15000	East San, <i>l</i> , Llandiloes	5 19 0...	18	11½	12½
1966	East Wael Llewellyn, <i>f</i> , Wael	5 19 0...
12500	Excelsior, <i>f</i> , Stoke Climsland	0 10 6...
5000	Flintshire, <i>f</i> , <i>l</i>	6 0 0...
12500	Florence and Tonkin United* <i>l</i>	0 10 0...
10000	France Consols, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> *	1 0 0...
5000	Frank Mills, <i>l</i> , Christow	4 6 0...
5000	Fronevall, <i>l</i> , Mont.* [4000 sh. fy. pd.]	0 15 0...
12000	Furze Hill, <i>f</i> , Tavis.	1 0 0...
3950	Gaston, <i>c</i> , Tavistock	3 10 0...	¾...	¾	¾
5000	Gem, <i>f</i> , Nant-y-mwyn	3 10 0...
12500	Giffach, <i>c</i> , <i>l</i> , Llangadfan	2 0 0...
10000	Ghan Severn, <i>s</i> , <i>sl</i> , Flintshire.	1 0 0...	

NON-PRODUCING MINES—Continued.		Paid.	Last Pr.	Clas. Pr.
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan?	3 18 s.	10½-10½ 11	11
110592	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer?	1 0 0	2s. ... 1s. 2s.	...
100	West Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	2 0 0
10000	W. Esgrai Lle, l, Card. s.	2 0 0
5000	West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	1 8 0	2½-2½ 2½	2½
12000	West Goginan, * Cardiganshire	2 0 0	2½-2½ 2½	2½
5164	West Great Work, t, Breage	4 18 0	3½-3½ 3½	3½
10000	West Langynog, s-s, Montgomery	2 0 0
2000	West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.	4 9 0	½-½ ½	½
2000	West Milwr, s, Flint	1 0 0
12000	West Pont-y-Co, s, Llanidloes	1 0 0
3000	West Phoenix, t, Llaninhorne	0 18 0
1403	West Polbrean, t, St. Agnes	3 5 0
10000	West Rospellan, t, s-s, b/c, c, Camborne	3 0 0	1½-1½ 1½	1½
12000	West Tankerville, l, Salop?	98 0 0	61 ... 60 88	88
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth	3 0 0	1½-1½ 1½	1½
2000	West Wheel Lucy, t, c, Lelant	1 10 8
8000	West Wheel Gorland, t, c	3 14 0	2 ... 2 30	30
600	West Wheel Seton, c, Camborne?	55 15 0	30 ... 28 30	30
6000	Wheel Agar, c, Illogan	9 12 0	1½-1½ 1½	1½
6000	Wheel Argus, l, Saneered	0 10 0
5000	Wheel Arris, t, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0
741	Wheel Basset and Grylls	9 18 6
512	Wheel Buller, c, Redruth?	55 5 0	5 ... 5	5
6000	Wheel Coates, t, St. Agnes	2 0 0	2½-2½ 2½	2½
6000	Wheel Crebor, c, Tavistock	1 10 0
8400	Wheel Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh	8 12 6	3 ... 3 4 4	4
5179	Wheel Grenville, c, Camborne?	2 13 0	1½-2½ 1½	2½
2048	Wheel Jane, t, Kea	1 10 0
12000	Wheel Jewell, c, Marazion	1 10 0
12000	Wh. Mary Hutchings, * t, Plympton	4 5 0	5½-5½ 5½	5½
3000	Wheel Prussia, t, Redruth	2 0 0	3 ... 2½ 3	2½
6000	Wheel Prussia, t, Redruth	2 0 0
10000	Wheel Ruby, t, Ludgvan	1 0 0
4568	Wheel Spardon, t, Redruth	4 0 0
1000	Wheel Speedwell, t, c, Breage	1 0 0
4096	Wheel Uny, t, c, Redruth	12 9 6	2½-2½ 2½	2½
6000	Wheel Vincent, t, Altermun	1 11 0
8000	White Works, t, Dartmoor?	5 0 0
12000	Willoughby, l, Llanrwst	2 10 0
10000	Wood Close & Polgoth, t, St. Mew.*	2 10 0
1200	Zennor, t, Cornwall	5 0 0	10½-10 10	10

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Pric.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	£75 0 0.	1/4 1/2
15	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	11 1/2
5	Alltair Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	11
100	Ashbury Co. [L.]	90 0 0.	30 27 1/2
10	Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.]	10 0 0.	3 1/2
10	Benhar Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	5 1/2
50	Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	35 0 0.	3 8
4	Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0.	1/4 3/4
5	Blechnon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	37 10 0.	—
5	Blindiron Iron Co. [L.]	15 0 0.	—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30 0 0.	21 32
30	Ditto ditto	30 0 0.	21 32
50	Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0.	25 30
5	Brynkalnall Collieries [L.]	5 0 0.	1 1/2
50	Britannia Ironworks [L.]	25 0 0.	—
50	Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.]	40 0 0.	22 20
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0.	3 2
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0.	0 1/2 5 1/2
20	Cannock and Huntington Coal [L.]	2 0 0.	1/4 3/4
4	Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0.	3/4 3/4
10	Cardigan Steel Wire Co. [L.]	5 10 0.	6 1/2
10	Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]	10 0 0.	7 8
5	Chapel House Colliery	0 0 0.	—
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	35 0 0.	35 24
50	Chatterley Iron Co. [L.]	40 0 0.	8 8
10	Chillingham Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	5 1/2 6 1/2
1	Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]	1 0 0.	5 1/2
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0.	18 16 1/2
1	Consent Spanish Ore [L.]	1 0 0.	1/4 3/4
50	Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	20 0 0.	12 11
20	Corbington Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0.	par
10	Davies, Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	12 13
15	Davy Brothers [L.]	10 0 0.	12 1/2 13
32	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	29 0 0.	6 8
10	Englefield Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	—
6	Fairbairn Engineering	5 0 0.	2 1/2 1 1/2
10	General Mining Ass. [L.] (£1 returned)	9 0 0.	—
10	Glasgow Port Washington [L.]	5 0 0.	2 1/2 2
2	Great Western Coal Co. [L.]	17 0 0.	15 20
20	Gwynnwillim Colliery Co. [L.]	2 0 0.	par 3/4
10	Hopkins, Gilek, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	4 1/2 4
10	Hydon Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	6 5
10	Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	8 0 0.	8 1/2
50	Knowles, Andrew, and Son [L.]	12 0 0.	1 dis. par
10	Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.]	10 0 0.	1/2 dis.
5	Littlenden Woodside Coll. Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	—
10	Llangennech Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	2 dis. 1/2
50	Lynevi, Ognmore, & Tondou Co. [L.]	42 0 0.	5 1/2 5
13	Lynevi Valley Coal Co. [L.] 15 p.c. pref.	10 0 0.	par 3/4
10	Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]	7 5 0.	2 1/2 1 1/2
10	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	—
5	Merrey and Birmingham [L.]	3 0 0.	1/2 dis. 3/4
5	Midland Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	3 1/2 dis.
5	Mold Argued Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	par 1
10	Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	2 1/2 2
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	6 1/2 1 1/2
4	Mwyday Iron Ore [L.]	3 10 0.	2 1 1/2
100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaiddia (8 p.c. pref.)	100 0 0.	37 1/2
10	Neapsend Rolling Mills [L.]	3 0 0.	1/4 3/4
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0 0 0.	1/4 3/4
10	Newport Abercrom Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0.	3/4
10	No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.]	3 0 0.	—
10	Northampton Iron & Wagon [L.]	10 0 0.	1 1 1/2
10	Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	6 0 0.	2 1 1/2
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25 0 0.	9 1/2
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0.	15 17
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.]	10 0 0.	5 5 1/2
20	Pelsall Coal and Iron. J.	15 0 0.	5 3
50	Phoenix Bessemer Co. [L.]	30 0 0.	8 1/2 7 1/2
50	Rhondda Merthyr Co. Co. [L.]	50 0 0.	8 4
50	Rhymer Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0.	8 180
100	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.]	100 0 0.	130
50	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0.	20 22 1/2
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.]	55 0 0.	20 22 1/2
10	Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.]	2 10 0.	1/4 3/4
50	Silkestone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron [L.]	17 0 0.	4 8
5	Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	1 1/2 1
20	Skerne Ironworks [L.]	20 0 0.	12 10
50	Somersetro Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0.	—
20	South Wales Coal Co. [L.]	17 0 0.	60 8 1/2
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	60 0 0.	60 10
100	Steeple ditto ditto	30 0 0.	30 10
10	Stranton Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 0 0.	—
20	South Cleveland Ironworks [L.]	20 0	

10	Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0 0 0	17%	144	144
20	British Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0 0 0	4%	48	48
10	Gloucester Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0 0 0	4%	48	48
10	Metropolitan Wagon Co. [L.].....	5	0 0 0	2%	24	24
50	Midland Wagon Co. [L.].....	50	0 0 0	0	0	0
20	North Central Wagon Co. [L.].....	20	0 0 0	14	144	144
10	North of England Wagon Co. [L.].....	5	10 0 0	par	48	48
10	Markland Wagon Co. [L.].....	5	0 0 0	4%	48	48
10	Scottish Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0 0 0	par	48	48
20	Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.].....	14	0 0 0	4%	48	48
10	Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0 0 0	4%	48	48

10 Anglo-Mexican Mint	10	0 00.	11	13
2 Assoc. of Land Financiers Co. [L.] ..	2	0 00.		
25 Copper Mines of Mex. (7 p. pref.) ..	25	0 00.	134	1946
5 Diamond Rock Boring	4	0 00.	54	dis. 4 p.m.
5 Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. [L.] ..	5	0 00.		414
10 Huntington Copper and Sul. Co. ...	8	0 00.	5	84
10 Silver Light (ord. sh.)	10	0 00.	74	84
10 Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co.	10	0 00.	284	284

b, blende; *cl*, coal; *c*, copper; *g*, gold; *l*, lead; *s*, silver; *sl*, slate;
sl, silver-lead; *t*, tin; *z*, zinc.
 * Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange.
 ‡ have paid dividends.

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